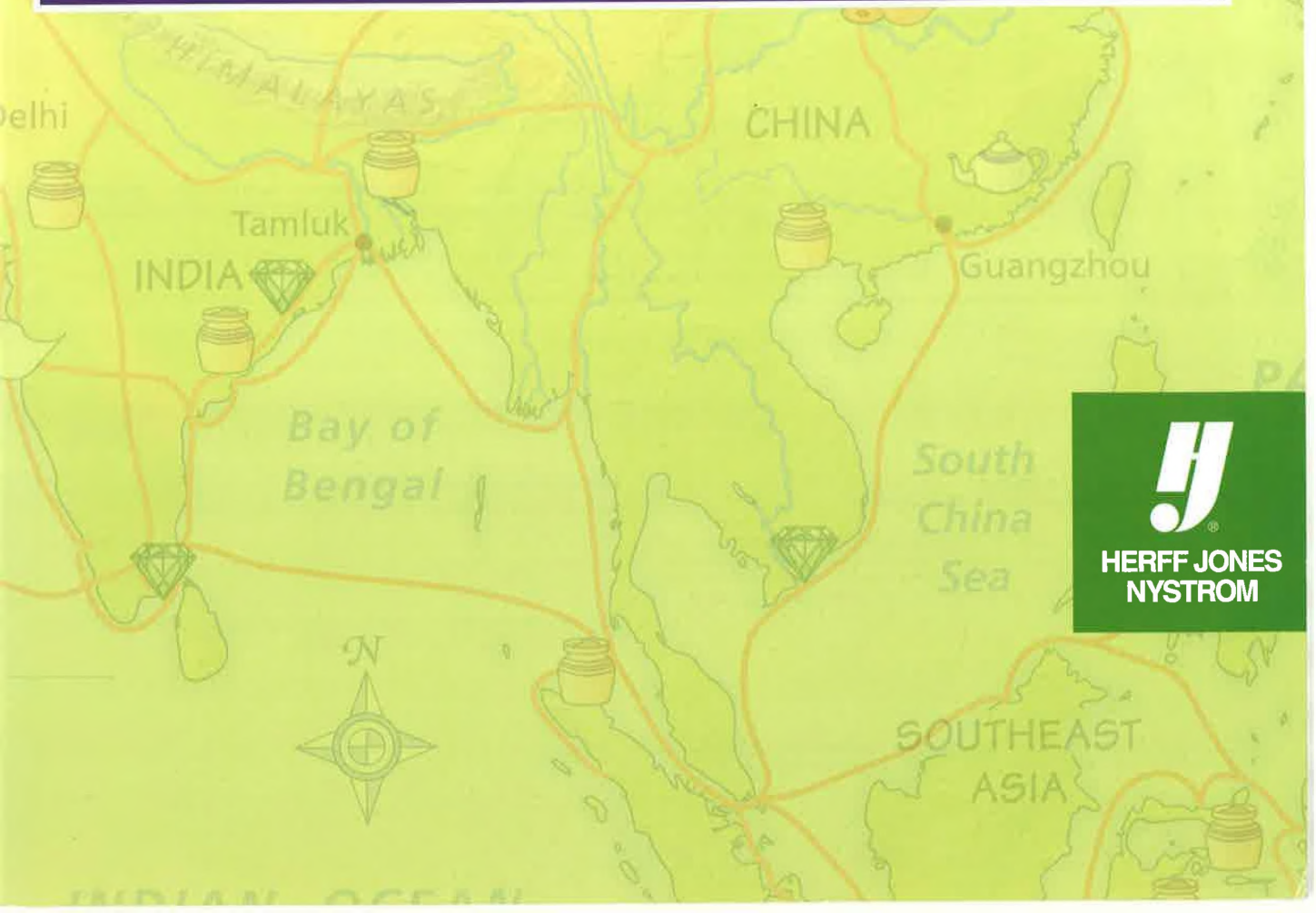


The Nystrom

Atlas of World History

SECOND EDITION



HERFF JONES
NYSTROM

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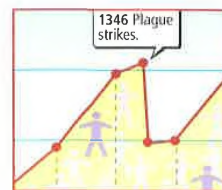
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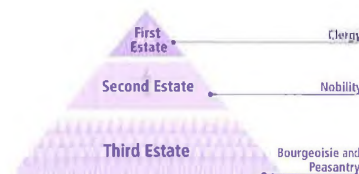
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5 All men are by nature free.

—Voltaire
Candide, 1759

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H ow does this atlas work?

1 First read the **unit title**, which tells what the unit is about and what time period it covers.

2 Then read the **topic title** which tells what these two pages are about.

3 Next read the **introduction**, for more about the topic.

4 Now follow the **A B C D** markers for the clearest path through the pages.

The **A B C D captions** help you understand each map, graph, and picture.

Maps show places, movement, people, and events.

The **legend** gives the title of the map and explains what its colors and other symbols mean. Read the legend before studying the map.

UNIT 6 Europe in the Middle Ages 418 to 1492

711-1492
Moors rule Spain.

418
Visigoths start a kingdom in Spain.

432
St. Patrick introduces Christianity to Ireland.

789
Vikings' first raid strikes Portland, England.

800
Charlemagne is crowned "Emperor of the West."

Early Kingdoms of Medieval Europe

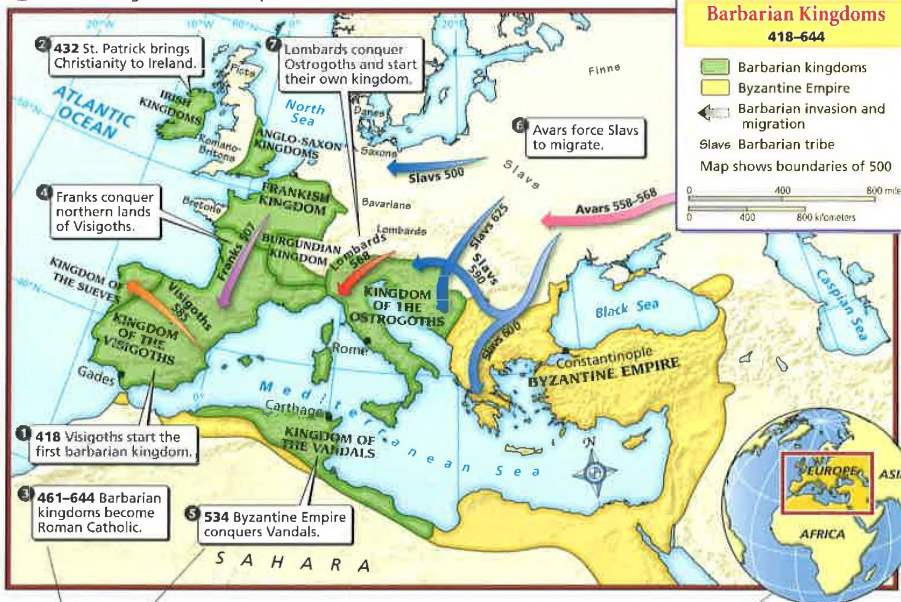
During the Middle Ages or medieval era, many Europeans were poor, uneducated, and violent.

- Early in the Middle Ages, barbarian tribes settled in Western Europe and established their own kingdoms.
- Barbarian kings, wanting to be as civilized as the Romans, became Roman Catholic.
- One Frankish king, Charlemagne, conquered much of Western Europe and launched education reforms.



B Charlemagne, a Frank, conquered the Bavarians, Lombards, and Avars. He hoped to restore the Roman Empire in the West. Here his army battles the Saxons.

A Compare the barbarian invasions on page 43 with the kingdoms on this map.



Call-outs are mini-captions right on the map.

Locator maps explain what part of the world is shown.

The **unit timeline** shows key events from this time period. Use it to preview the unit.

At the end of the unit, use the timeline to review the sequence of key events.

This symbol lets you know that the website **WorldHistoryAtlas.com** has more maps, graphs, photos, and/or primary sources on the topic.

1066 Normans take control of England.
1095 First Crusade is called by Pope Urban II.
1347 Plague-infected rats arrive in Sicily.
1453 Ottomans conquer Constantinople.

1000 **1200** **1400** **1600**

936 Otto I creates what will be the Holy Roman Empire.

1215 Magna Carta gives rights to free men in England.

1337–1453 Hundred Years' War fought between England and France.

Charlemagne's Frankish Empire 771–814

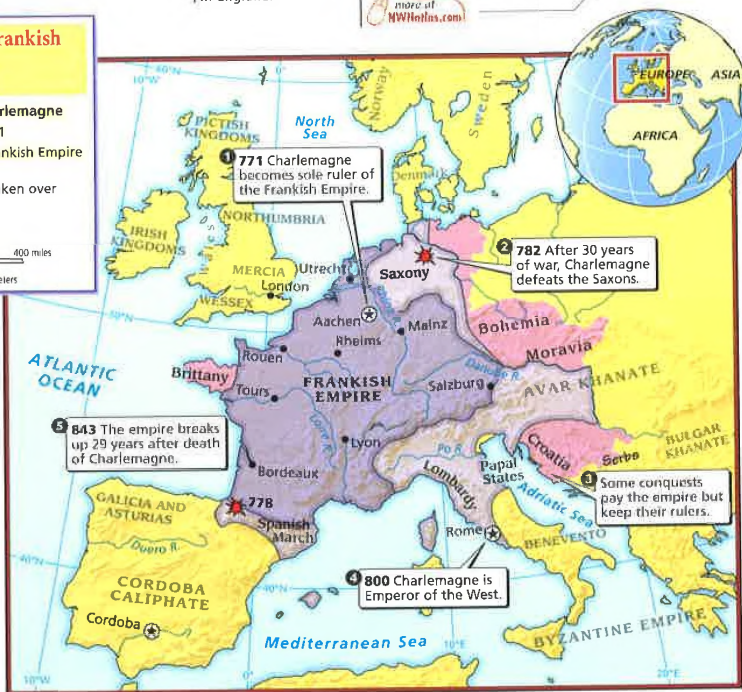
Expansion Under Charlemagne

- Frankish Empire, 771
- Additions to the Frankish Empire by 814
- Defeated but not taken over
- Battle
- Capital

0 200 400 miles
 0 200 400 kilometers



Charlemagne's empire extended beyond what is now France into lands that are now Germany, Italy, Switzerland, Belgium, and the Netherlands. His empire spread Christianity into new areas.



What else can you find in this atlas?

Milestones of World History on the inside front cover are a short list of key events.

Reference Maps on pages 126–129 show the world today.

Timetables of World History on 130–133 show what was happening in different places at the same time.

Glossary on 134–136 defines special words and names used in the atlas.

Index on 137–144 lists all the pages where people, places, or events are mentioned.

Thematic Index on the inside back cover lists all the pages related to certain big topics.

Abbreviations are explained on the inside front cover too.

CULTURE

Education in the Frankish Empire

Who can read?

After the fall of Rome, education in most of Western Europe collapsed. Monks saved and copied books and taught a few students to read. Monasteries remained the center of European learning for almost 1000 years.

Before Charlemagne	Charlemagne's Education Reform
Boys studying to be clergy Some children of aristocrats	Students All boys
Grammar, Rhetoric*	Subjects taught Grammar, Rhetoric, Logic, Geometry, Arithmetic, Astronomy, Music
Monasteries Schools founded by bishops	Location of schools Palace School in Aachen Primary schools in every city and village

*involved reading, rereading, commenting on, and imitating the classics



At that time, lessons were taught in Latin. Charlemagne brought in teachers from England, Ireland, Spain, and Italy. But, without money or enough teachers, Charlemagne's education reform was largely a dream.

65

History Questions help you understand key words or ideas.

Charts and graphs organize information visually.

UNIT 1 Early Settlements and Civilizations

100,000 B.C. (B.C.E.) to 516 B.C. (B.C.E.)

7000 B.C.
Symbols, earliest ancestors of writing, are first used.

100,000 B.C. (B.C.E.) 10,000 B.C. (B.C.E.) 8000 B.C. (B.C.E.) 6000 B.C. (B.C.E.)

100,000 B.C.
People migrate beyond East Africa.

9000 B.C.
Farming and herding begin in Fertile Crescent.

8000 B.C.
Jericho is one of the first cities.

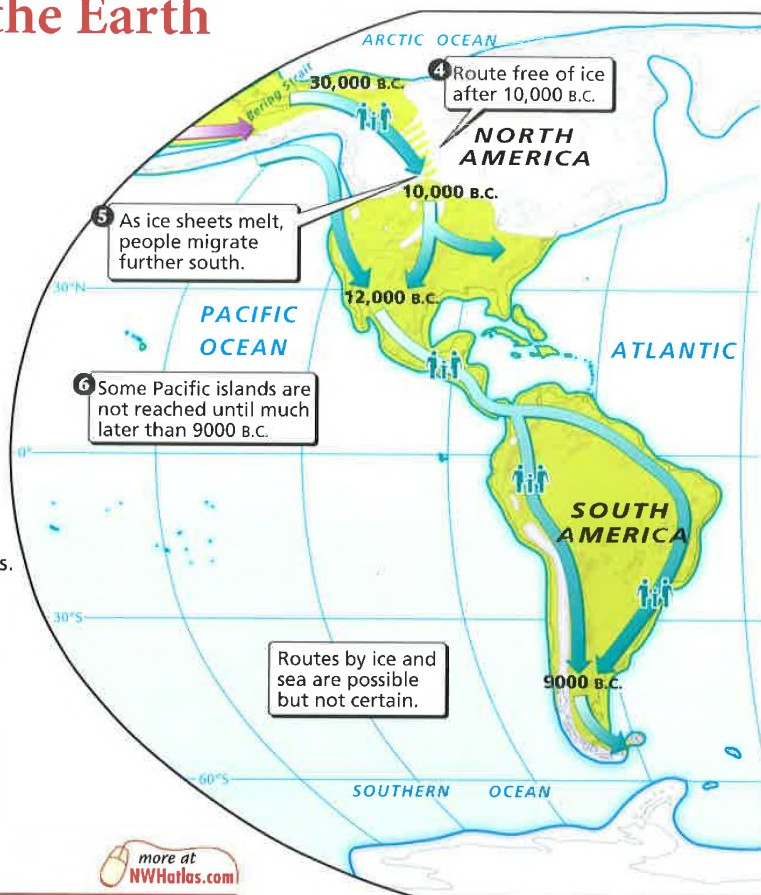
By 6000 B.C.
Farming begins in Egypt, India, and China.

People Migrate Across the Earth

About 100,000 B.C. early people began migrating from their African homeland.

- For thousands of years, people moved into new areas in search of food. They hunted animals and gathered wild plants.
- Ice ages killed much of their food, forcing people to move. They migrated on foot or in small boats.
- By 9000 B.C. people had migrated to most regions of the world.

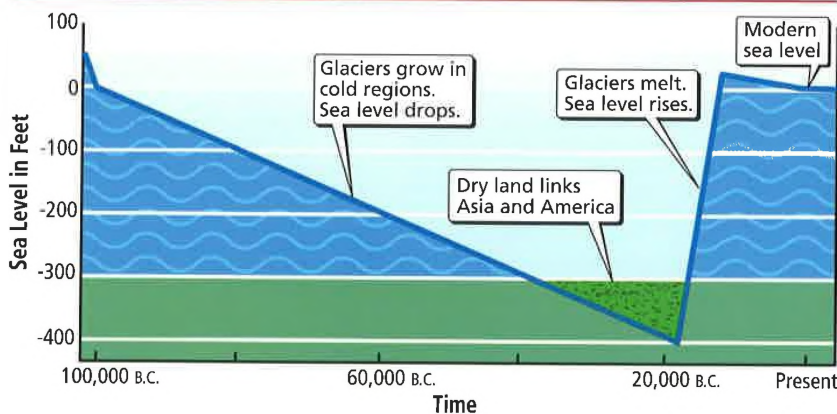
A People first migrated to regions that had plenty of food and comfortable climates. Which continents had been reached by 25,000 B.C.?



ENVIRONMENT

Sea Level at the Bering Strait

more at NWHatlas.com



What was the ice age?

Large parts of the earth were once covered by thick layers of ice called ice sheets. They formed during the cold periods known as **ice ages**, which lasted thousands of years.

B The earth's temperature began to fall around 100,000 B.C. Rivers froze, so water could not flow back to the sea. The sea level dropped. Areas that had been underwater were exposed as dry land.

5000 B.C.
Irrigation is used in farming.

3500 B.C.
First civilization rises in Sumer. Bronze tools are made.

2350 B.C.
First empire rises in Akkad.

By 1200 B.C.
Hebrews live in Canaan.

539 B.C.
Cyrus of Persia conquers Babylon.

4000 B.C. (B.C.E.)

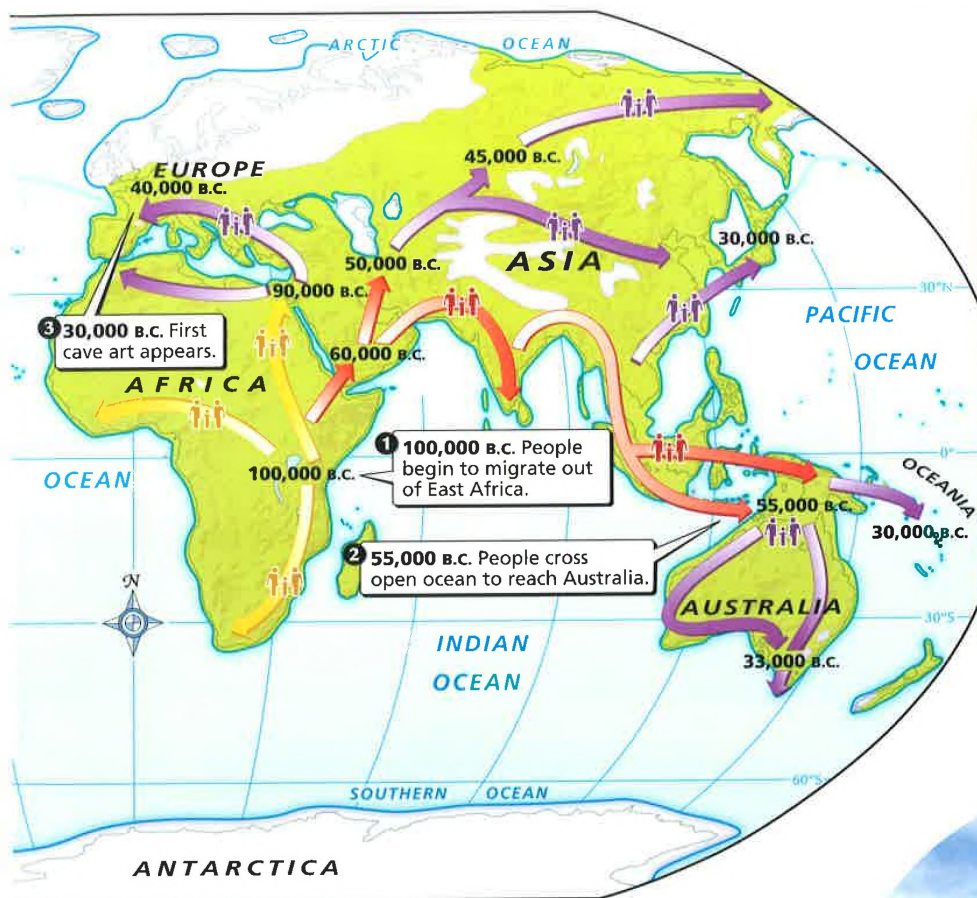
2000 B.C. (B.C.E.)

B.C. (B.C.E.) < > A.D. (C.E.)

4000 B.C.
Sahara gets drier, soon becomes desert.

1800–1600 B.C.
Assyria and Babylonia create empires in Mesopotamia.

900 B.C.
Phoenicians sail to the Atlantic Ocean.



Early Human Migrations

100,000–9000 B.C.

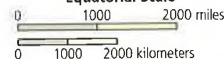
Spread of Humans

- 100,000–75,000 B.C.
 - 75,000–50,000 B.C.
 - 50,000–25,000 B.C.
 - 25,000–9,000 B.C.
- 12,000 B.C.** Approximate date of arrival in region

Ice Age

- Sea ice, 16,000 B.C.
- Glacier or ice sheet
- Ice Age coastline
- Coastline today

Equatorial Scale



C One early form of expression was cave painting. Many cave paintings show animals that people hunted.



D About 2000 B.C. people with advanced skills and improved boats began sailing to distant islands in the Pacific Ocean.

Agriculture and Early Settlements

Agriculture, or growing plants and raising animals for food, changed human society forever. Agriculture was more reliable than hunting and gathering.

- People began to herd or keep wild animals in pens. They became farmers, planting seeds from wild grasses using hoes and digging sticks.
- Settlements became permanent. Farming communities grew into villages. A surplus of food allowed people to **specialize** and work other jobs.
- Specialists improved metalworking, making stronger tools and weapons. These advances in technology are used to name the Bronze and Iron Ages.



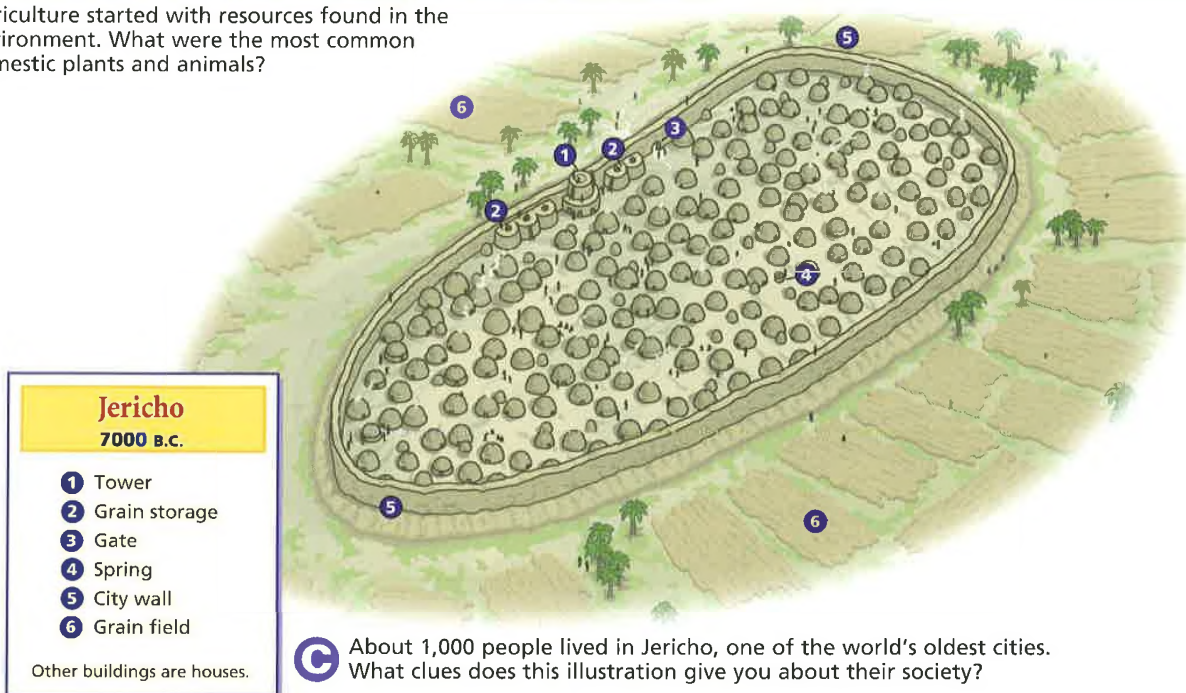
SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY

Earliest Domestic Plants and Animals

PLANTS		ANIMALS
Barley, lentils, peas, wheat	Middle East	Cattle, goats, pigs, sheep
Millet, rice	China	Chicken, pigs, water buffalo
Cotton, millet, rice, soybeans, sweet potatoes, taro	South and Southeast Asia	Cattle, chicken, pigs, water buffalo
Barley, millet, sorghum, wheat, yams	Africa	Cattle, sheep
Barley, rye, wheat	Europe	Cattle, dogs, pigs
Beans, peppers, potatoes, squash	Americas	Dogs, turkeys

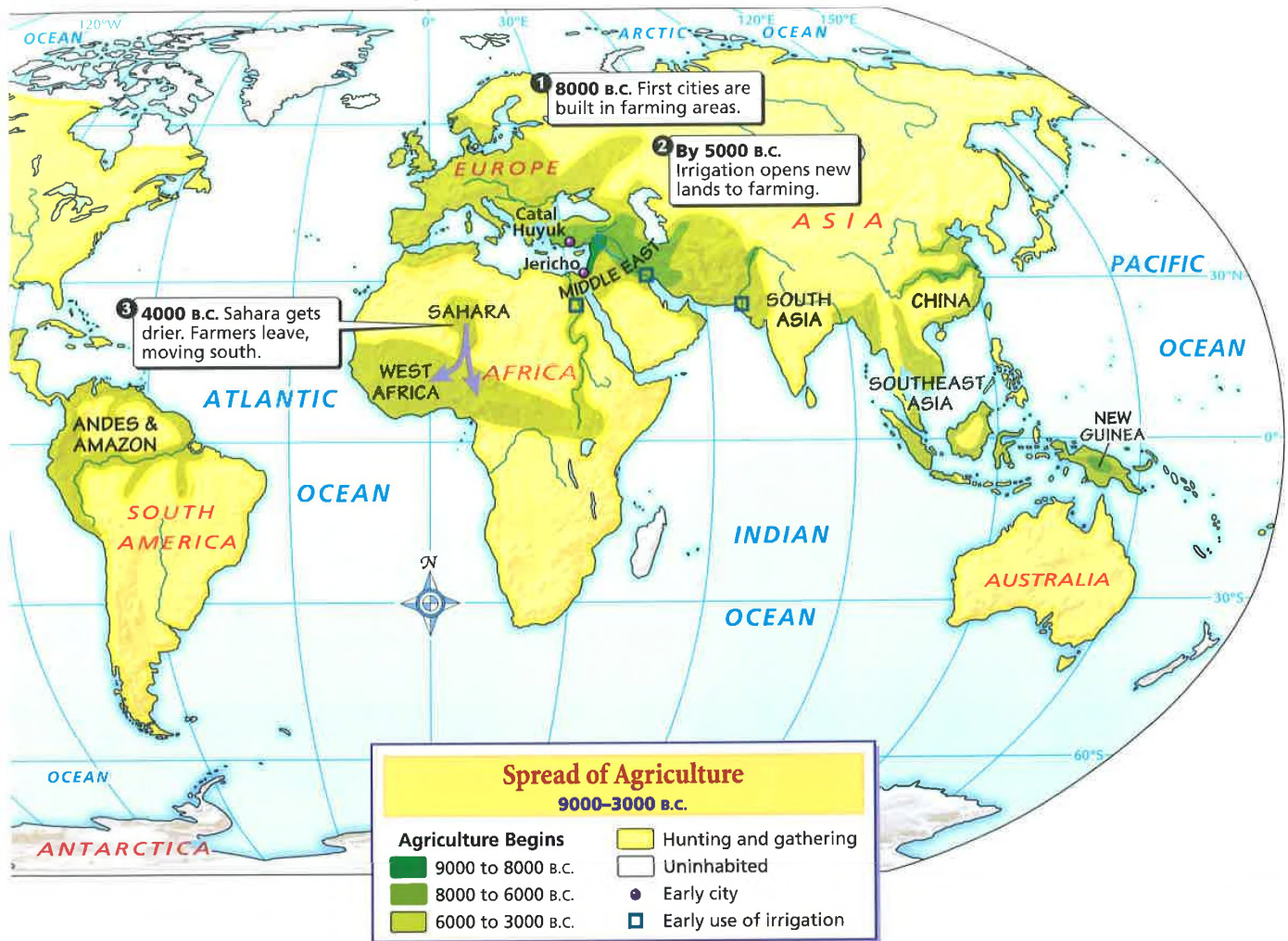


- B** Agriculture started with resources found in the environment. What were the most common domestic plants and animals?



- C** About 1,000 people lived in Jericho, one of the world's oldest cities. What clues does this illustration give you about their society?

- A** Agriculture developed in several different regions of the world at about the same time. In some areas, people used irrigation to direct river water to their crops. In areas unsuitable for farming, people continued to hunt and gather.



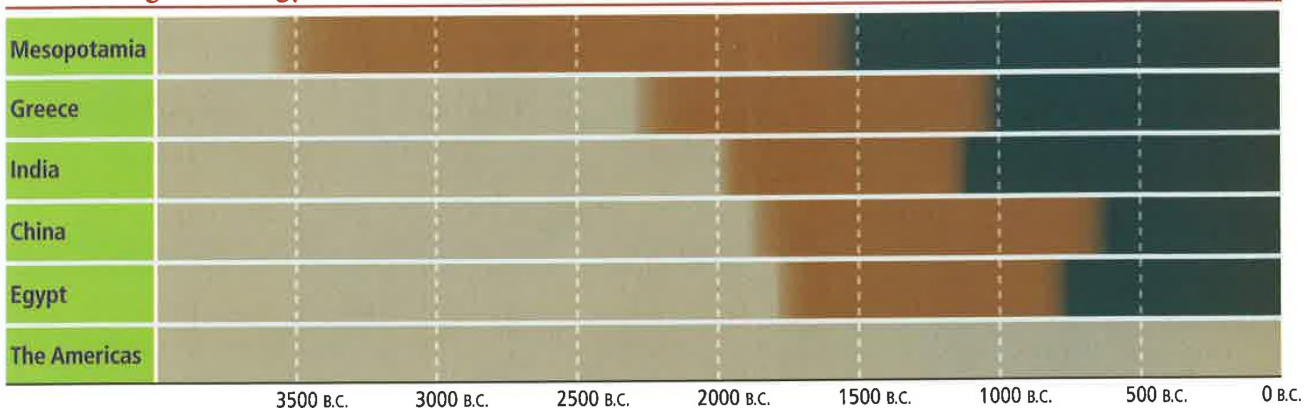
SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY

Tool-Making Technology

Stone and Copper Ages (Neolithic and Chalcolithic)

Bronze Age

Iron Age



- D** Metal replaced stone for making tools and weapons at different times around the world. Bronze, a mixture of copper and tin, replaced copper and stone when more tin was found. Iron, a cheaper and stronger metal, replaced bronze when improved heating methods were developed.

Civilization in Ancient Mesopotamia

The earliest known civilization, Sumer, and the world's first empire, the Akkadian Empire, both developed in Mesopotamia.

- The Sumerians developed the first written language and the first laws. They also traded with places as far away as Egypt and India.
- Each Sumerian city-state was independent. Each had its own ruler, own special god, and own army.
- People from the neighboring region of Akkad later conquered Sumer and the rest of the area around the Tigris and Euphrates Rivers. Once conquered, city-states were simply cities.



A During the Bronze Age, Sumerians fought using bronze weapons and chariots pulled by donkeys. This image is of Sumerians crushing an enemy.

WRITING & LANGUAGE

Sumerians Develop Writing, 7000–3000 B.C.

Word	Token 7000 B.C.	Pictograph 3500 B.C.	Cuneiform 3000 B.C.
Sheep			
Metal			

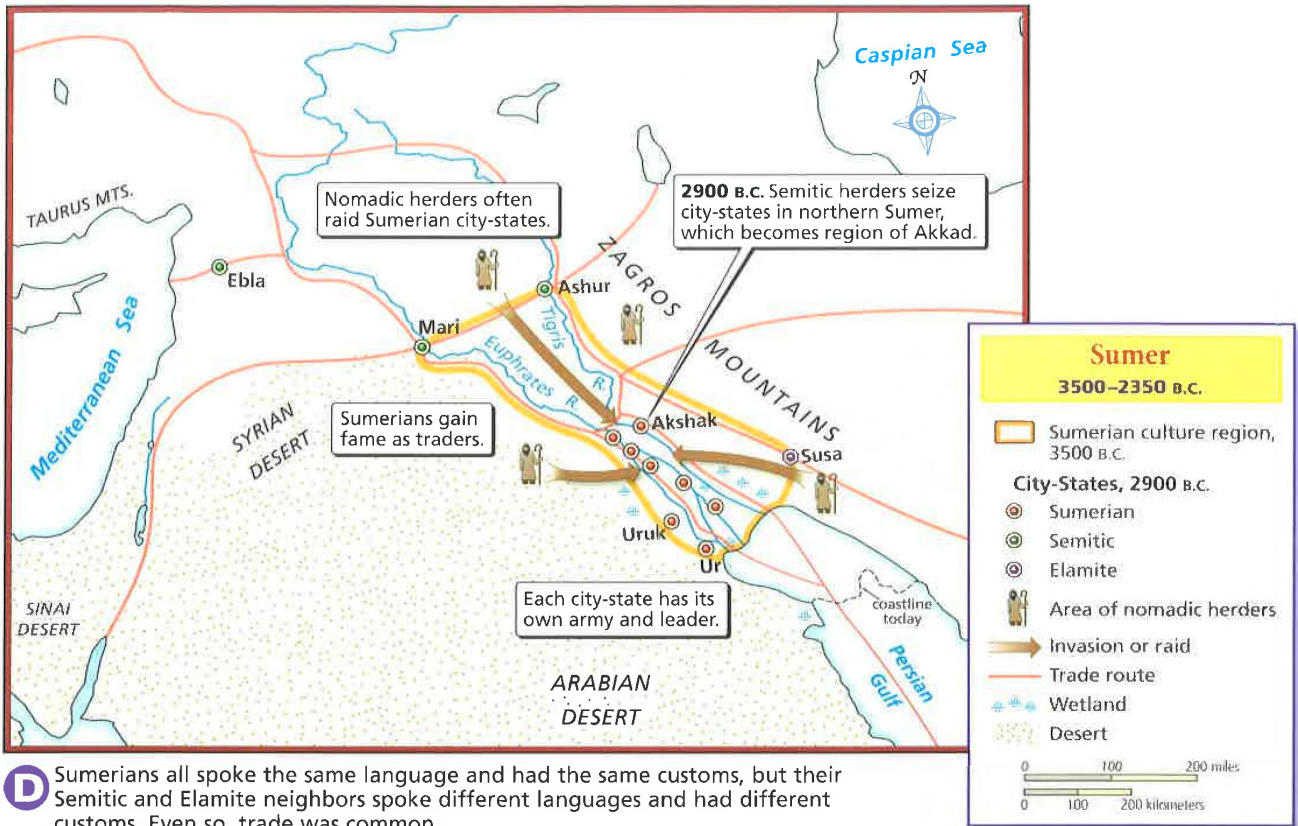
- B** People in Mesopotamia first used objects, or tokens, to record trades. Sumerians then scratched the same shapes on clay tablets. Later they used triangular reeds to scratch these shapes. These wedge shapes, or cuneiform, became the basis of written languages in Mesopotamia.

Is it a city or is it a state?

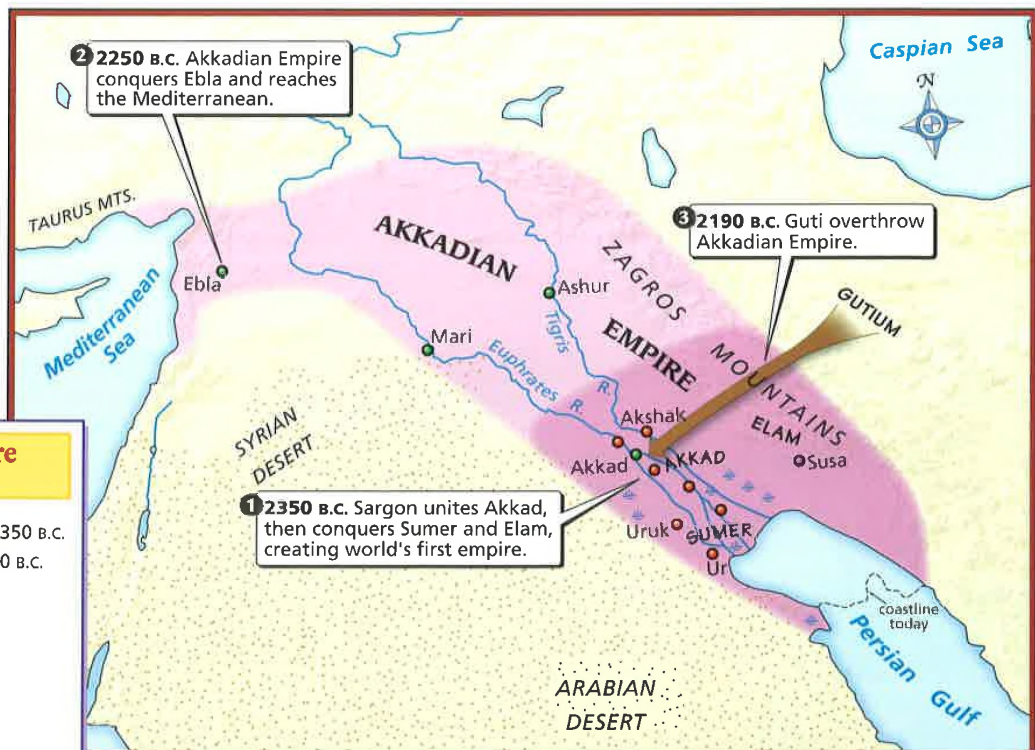
Early civilizations weren't part of a large country. Instead, people were governed by their own **city-state**. A city-state included a city and the surrounding countryside. There are a few city-states today, such as Monaco in Europe and Singapore in Asia.



- C** Mesopotamia, the area between the Tigris and Euphrates Rivers, means "between the rivers." Mesopotamia was part of an area of good farmland, called the Fertile Crescent.



D Sumerians all spoke the same language and had the same customs, but their Semitic and Elamite neighbors spoke different languages and had different customs. Even so, trade was common.



E The Akkadian Empire spanned most of the Fertile Crescent. Compare maps D and E. Empires rule many different people. What groups were ruled by the Akkadian Empire?

Babylonia and Assyria

After the Akkadian Empire fell, two groups struggled for control of the Fertile Crescent. Babylonians from Babylon and Assyrians from Ashur became the major powers in the region.

- Babylon was long known as a center of learning. Babylonian science and literature were admired and imitated throughout the Fertile Crescent.
- In contrast, Assyria was known for its fierce army.
- Babylonia and Assyria fought each other often over the course of a thousand years. Each conquered the other more than once.



B The Babylonians and Assyrians built monuments to show their wealth and power. Above is a replica of Babylon's Ishtar Gate. The wealth came from conquests and taxes.



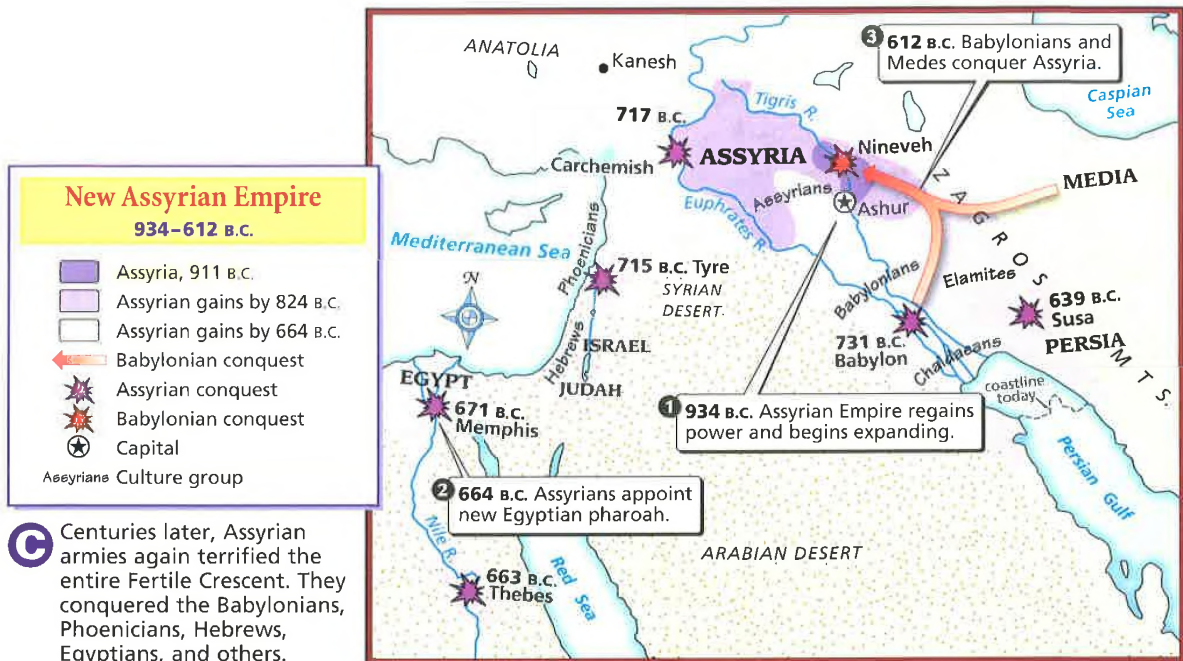
A The Babylonian Empire expanded under Hammurabi, one of Babylonia's most important kings. He is also remembered for his extensive law code.



Why do empires fail?

Akkad, Babylon, and Ashur all produced **empires**, ruling distant lands with languages and customs unlike their own. Such differences make empires hard to govern.

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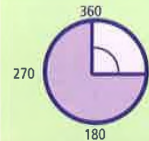
SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY

Babylonian Contributions



Time

- Divided a year into 12 months.
- Divided a day into 24 hours.
- Divided an hour into 60 minutes.



Mathematics

- Split circle into 360 degrees.



Astronomy

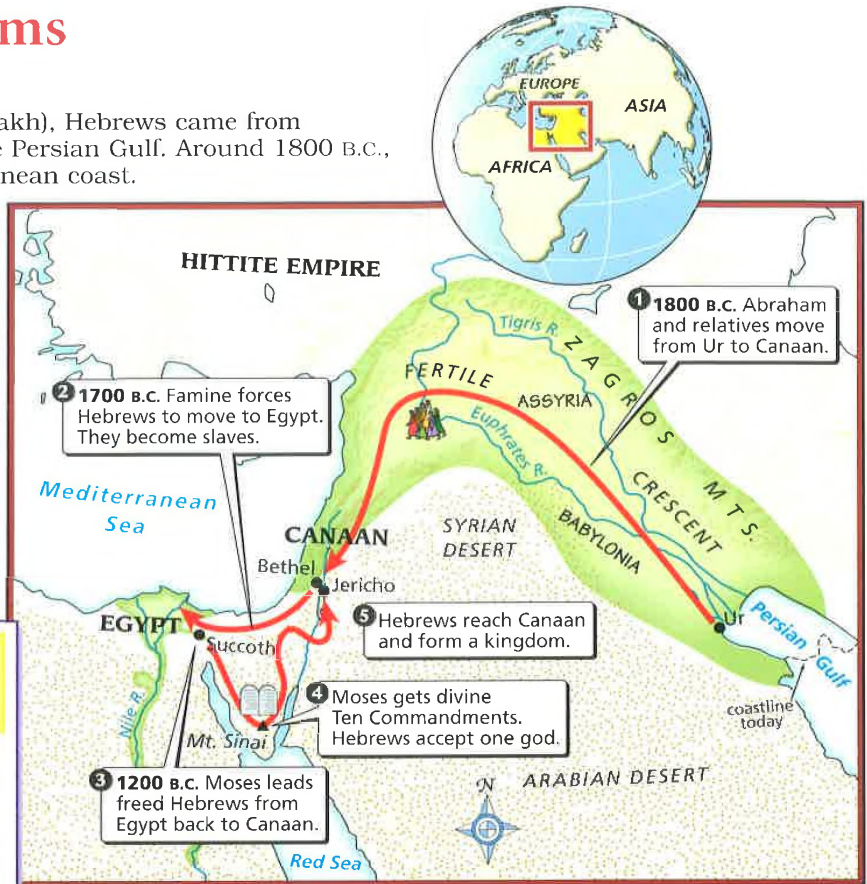
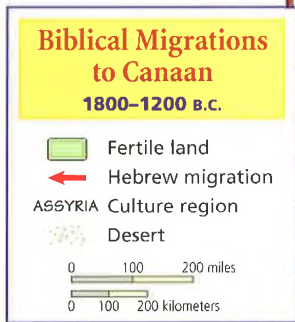
- Accurately predicted dates of eclipses.

- E** Babylonians liked numbers that could be evenly divided by many other numbers. Notice how such numbers are used in Babylonian contributions to time and mathematics.

Hebrew Kingdoms

According to the Hebrew Bible (Tanakh), Hebrews came from southeastern Mesopotamia near the Persian Gulf. Around 1800 B.C., they migrated west to the Mediterranean coast.

- They are said to have settled in Canaan, which they believed their god had given them.
- A Hebrew kingdom was formed by 1200 B.C. Later it split into Israel and Judah.
- Wars and famine often forced Hebrews to leave their "Promised Land."
- The Hebrews came to be called **Jews** and their religion **Judaism**.



A In the biblical accounts, leaders such as Abraham and Moses led the Hebrews to Canaan. Archaeologists have not been able to confirm these accounts.



God or gods?

Unlike their neighbors in the Fertile Crescent, many Hebrews worshipped only one god. By 539 B.C. Hebrews were not allowed to worship any other gods. Christianity and Islam, which developed from Judaism, also worship just one god.

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Attacks on Hebrew Kingdoms 900–516 B.C.

- Hebrew Kingdoms, 900 B.C.**
- Israel
 - Judah
 - Hebrew exile and return
 - Persian conquest, 539 B.C.
 - Battle

B After the fall of Jerusalem in 586 B.C., leaders and skilled craftsmen of Judah were sent to Babylon. There they wrote down their traditions, laws, and beliefs in part of what is now known as the Hebrew Bible or Old Testament.

Phoenician Trade

The Phoenician civilization, like that of the Hebrews, developed along the eastern edge of the Mediterranean Sea.

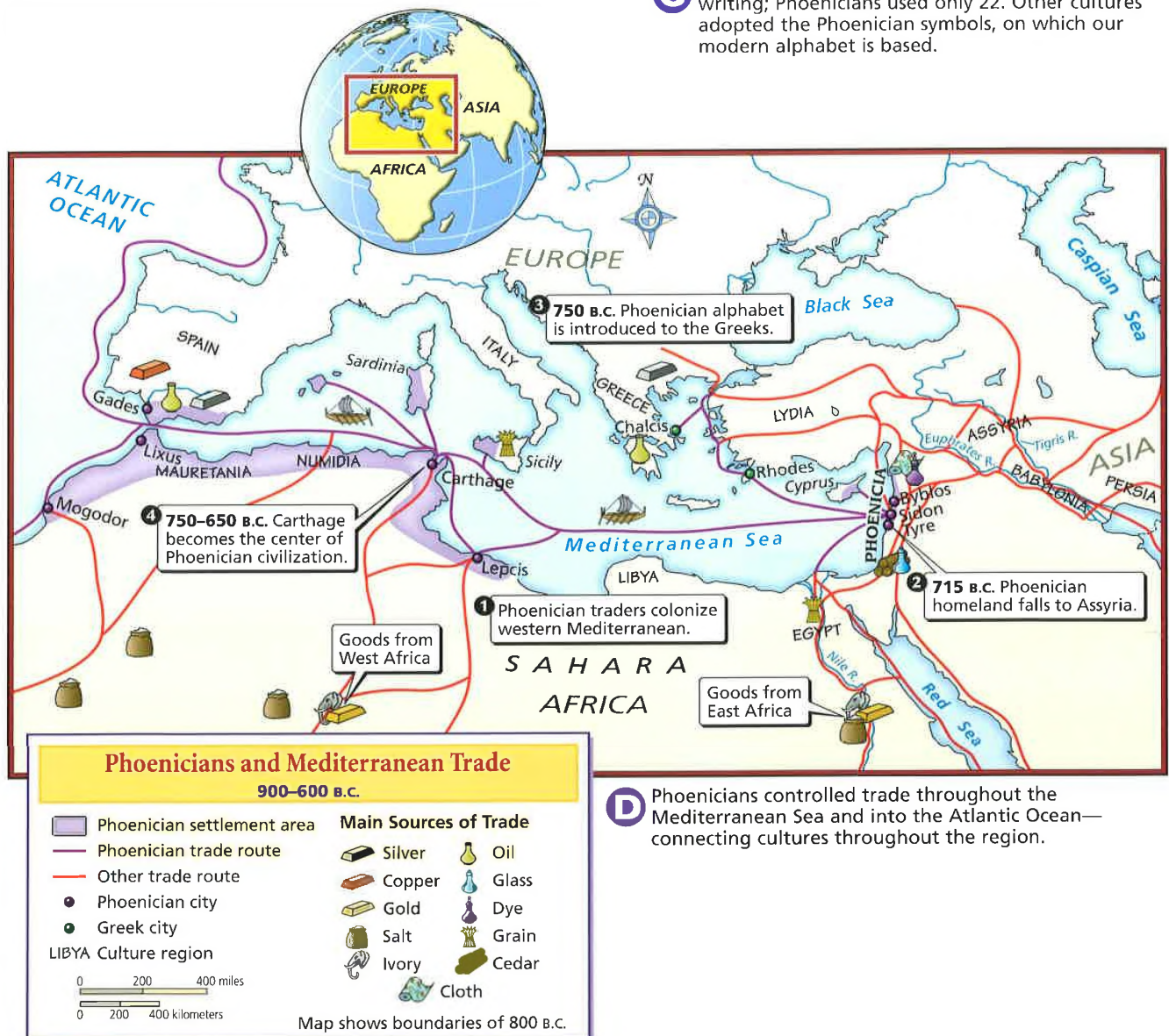
- By 2900 B.C. the Phoenicians had become the first major sea-going civilization. Their ships could travel long distances using either sails or oars.
- The Phoenicians established a large trade network. They also established colonies in North Africa, southern Spain, and on islands in the Mediterranean Sea.
- To make trade easier, the Phoenicians developed a simple writing system that used symbols for sounds instead of symbols for words or ideas.

WRITING & LANGUAGE

Development of Our Alphabet

Phoenician 1000 B.C.	Greek 600 B.C.	Roman A.D. 300
𐤀	Α	A
𐤁	Β	B
𐤂	Δ	D
𐤃	Ε	E

- Ⓒ Sumerians used over 500 symbols in their writing; Phoenicians used only 22. Other cultures adopted the Phoenician symbols, on which our modern alphabet is based.



- Ⓓ Phoenicians controlled trade throughout the Mediterranean Sea and into the Atlantic Ocean—connecting cultures throughout the region.

UNIT 2

Ancient Egypt, China, India, and Mexico

6000 B.C. (B.C.E.) to A.D. (C.E.) 900

2500 B.C.
Planned cities are built in India.

6000 B.C. (B.C.E.)

6000 B.C.
Farming begins in western India.

5000 B.C. (B.C.E.)

5000 B.C.
Yangshao culture begins in China.

4000 B.C. (B.C.E.)

3100 B.C.
Upper and Lower Egypt unite.

3000 B.C. (B.C.E.)

Civilization in Ancient Egypt

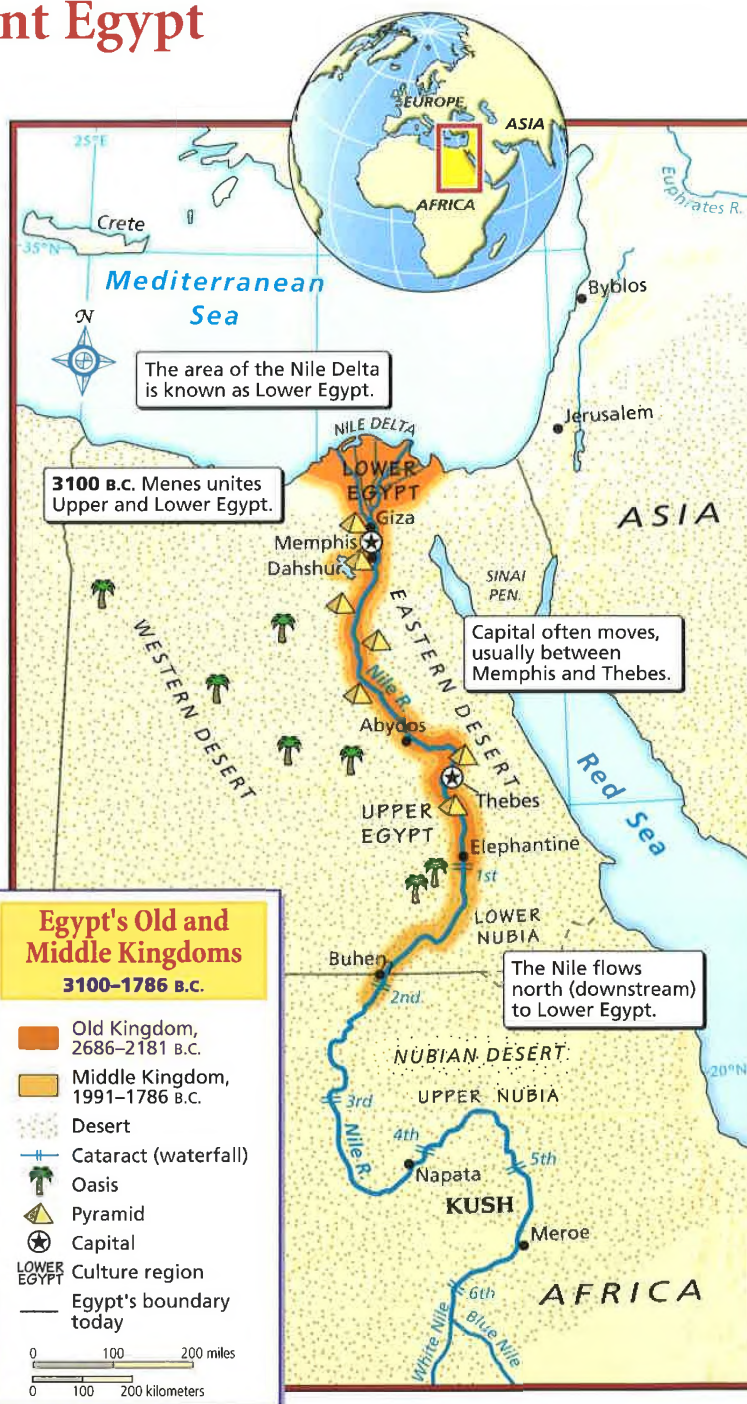
Ancient Egypt is one of the oldest and longest lasting civilizations in the world. This civilization began in a river valley more than 5,000 years ago.

- Ancient Egypt arose along the Nile River in northeastern Africa.
- The first 2,000 years of Egyptian history are divided into three periods: the Old, Middle, and New Kingdoms.
- The ancient Egyptians developed an advanced civilization. They built cities, invented hieroglyphics (a form of writing), and created large monuments.

A During the Old Kingdom, a strong central government was established and the building of pyramids began. During the Middle Kingdom, Egypt expanded south along the Nile and conquered Lower Nubia.



B Thousands of workers built huge pyramids as tombs for Egyptian rulers. Farmers helped when the Nile flooded.



1570 B.C.
New Kingdom
of Egypt begins.

1766 B.C.
Shang dynasty,
China's first,
begins.

1200 B.C.
Olmecs build
the earliest cities
in the Americas.

563 B.C.
Siddhartha Gautama
(Buddha) is born.

212 B.C.
Great Wall of China
construction begins.

A.D. 500
Gupta Empire collapses
after Hun invasions.

A.D. 900
Lowland Maya
leave their cities.

2000 B.C. (B.C.E.)

1000 B.C. (B.C.E.)

B.C. (B.C.E.) < > **A.D. (C.E.)**

A.D. (C.E.) 1000

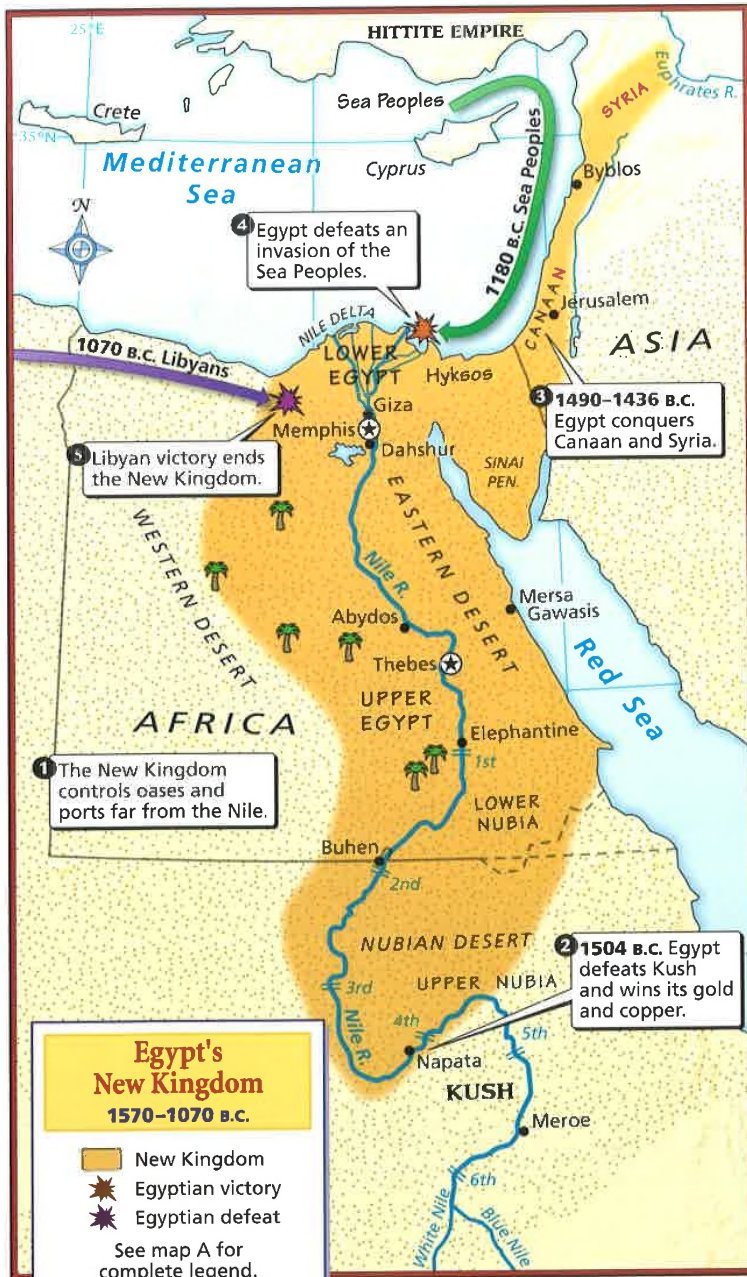
1000 B.C.
Hindus write down
world's oldest scriptures.

551 B.C.
Confucius is
born.

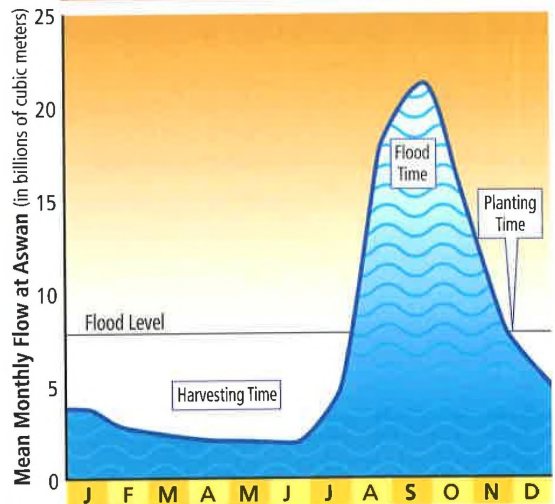
321 B.C.
Mauryan Empire
begins in India.

A.D. 350
Kingdom of
Kush falls.

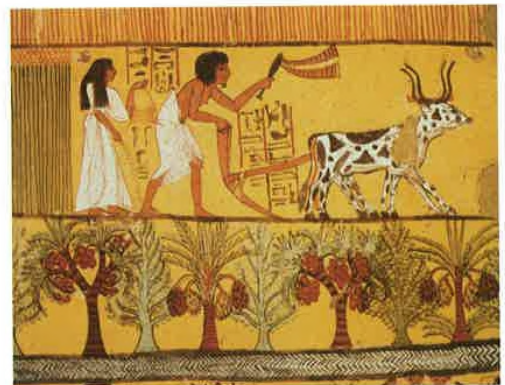
C After the Middle Kingdom broke apart, Egypt was ruled by the Hyksos people of Asia. Then the Egyptians overthrew the Hyksos and began the New Kingdom. This new Egyptian empire became the strongest and wealthiest in the world.



ENVIRONMENT Flooding of the Nile



D The Nile flooded around the same time every year, depositing rich soil for farming. The data for this graph is from a more recent time. Exact water levels may have been different in ancient Egypt.



E Most Egyptians lived in the Nile River Valley. This husband and wife are plowing fields, preparing the soil for planting. Look at graph D. In which months would they be plowing?

Ancient Egypt and Kush

At the end of the New Kingdom, nobles and priests began to compete for power. The Egyptian empire weakened and began to lose territory.

- Egypt was invaded by neighboring Libyans. The Libyans were among the first foreigners to rule Egypt.
- As Egypt fell under foreign rule, the kingdom of Kush formed its own civilization based on Egyptian and local cultures.
- Kush ruled Egypt for almost 100 years. Later it defended itself from the foreign rulers of Egypt.
- Kush and later kingdoms remained centers of trade between southern Africa and the Mediterranean region.

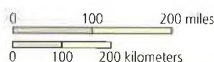
A

Kush invaded Egypt from the south and gradually conquered Egyptian territory to the Mediterranean Sea. Kushites ruled Egypt until they were defeated by Assyrians.

Kush Conquers Egypt

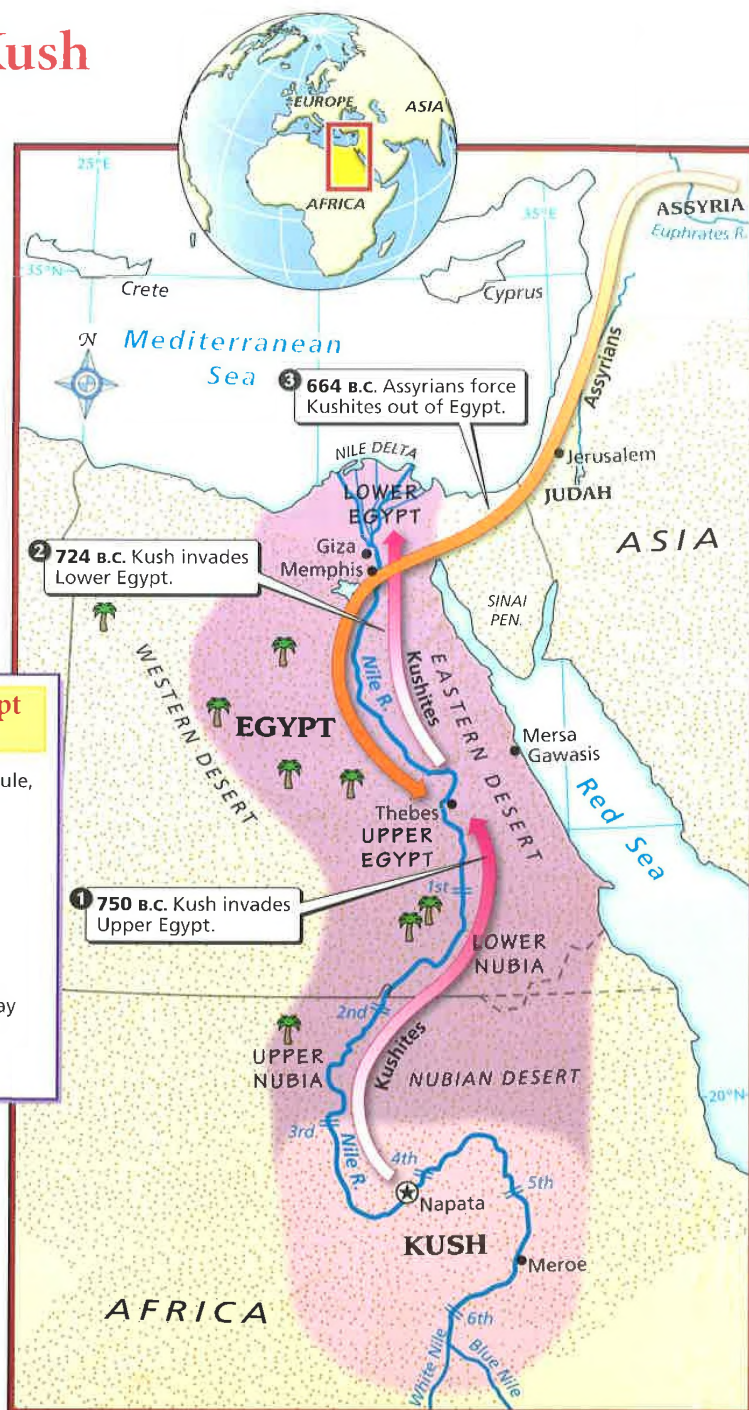
750–664 B.C.

- Egypt under Kushite rule, 750–664 B.C.
- Kush homelands
- Desert
- Cataract (waterfall)
- Oasis
- Capital
- Culture region
- Egypt's boundary today

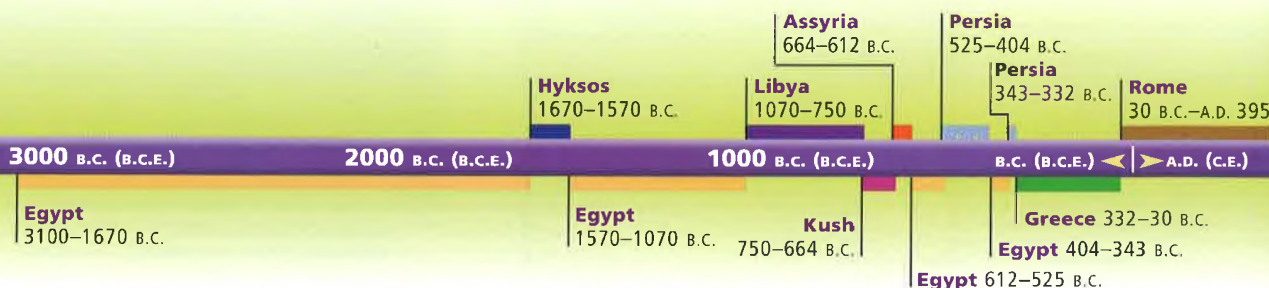


B

Compare the amount of time that Egyptians ruled Egypt with the amount of time that foreign powers ruled. Which foreign power ruled Egypt the longest?

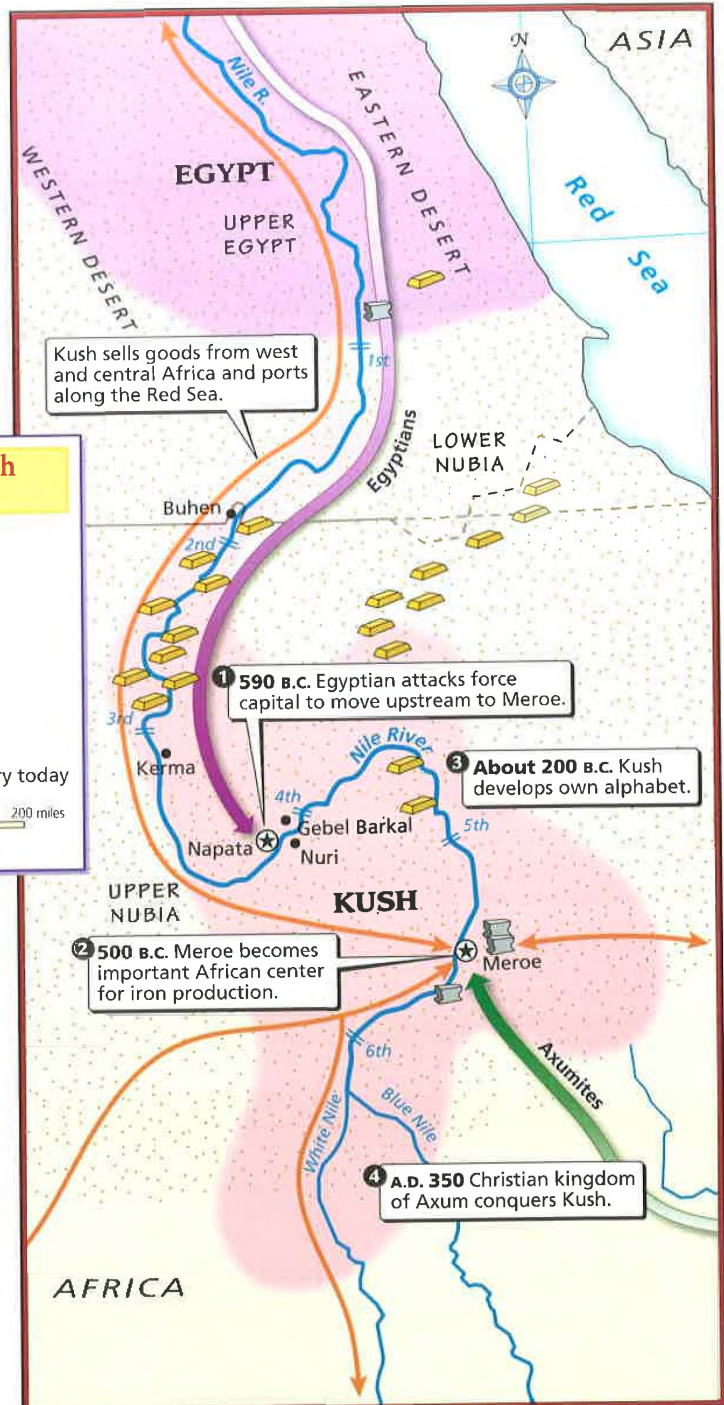


Powers That Ruled Ancient Egypt





- C** Kush and Egypt traded with each other for centuries. This painting from an Egyptian tomb shows copper, ivory, animal skins, and other goods from Kush.



- D** Kush took Egyptian culture and adapted it. For example, this Kush crown has cobras, similar to those on an Egyptian pharaoh's crown. Where are the cobras?

- E** After withdrawing from Egypt, Kush moved its capital farther south to Meroe. They controlled trade along the Nile and became the main source of iron for much of eastern Africa.

Civilization in Ancient China

China has one of the oldest continuous civilizations in the world. Chinese civilization developed from two early cultures living in two river valleys.

- The earliest Chinese culture was the Yangshao. It developed 7,000 years ago in the Huang He Valley, in what is now northern China.
- The Longshan culture developed about 2,000 years later and eventually replaced the Yangshao.
- China's first dynasty or family of rulers emerged from the Longshan culture. It is known as the Shang dynasty.
- The Shang dynasty ruled a portion of what is now China for more than 600 years.

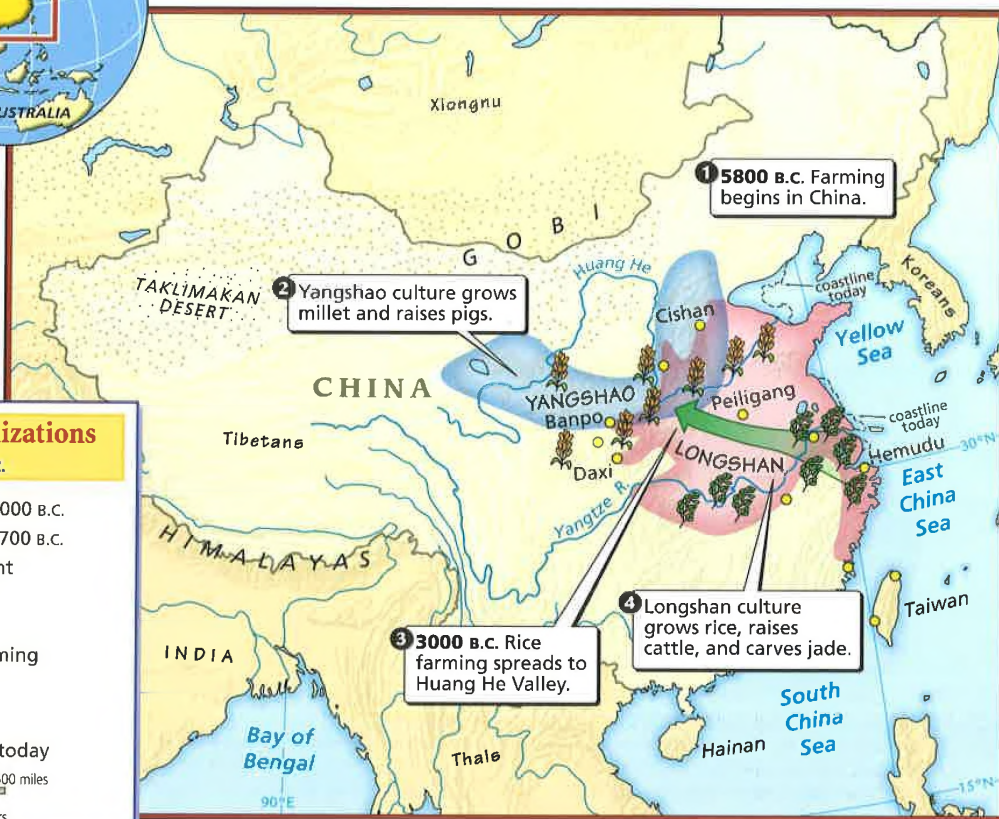


A Rice was first grown in the Yangtze Valley around 5000 B.C. It became the main crop of southern China.



B

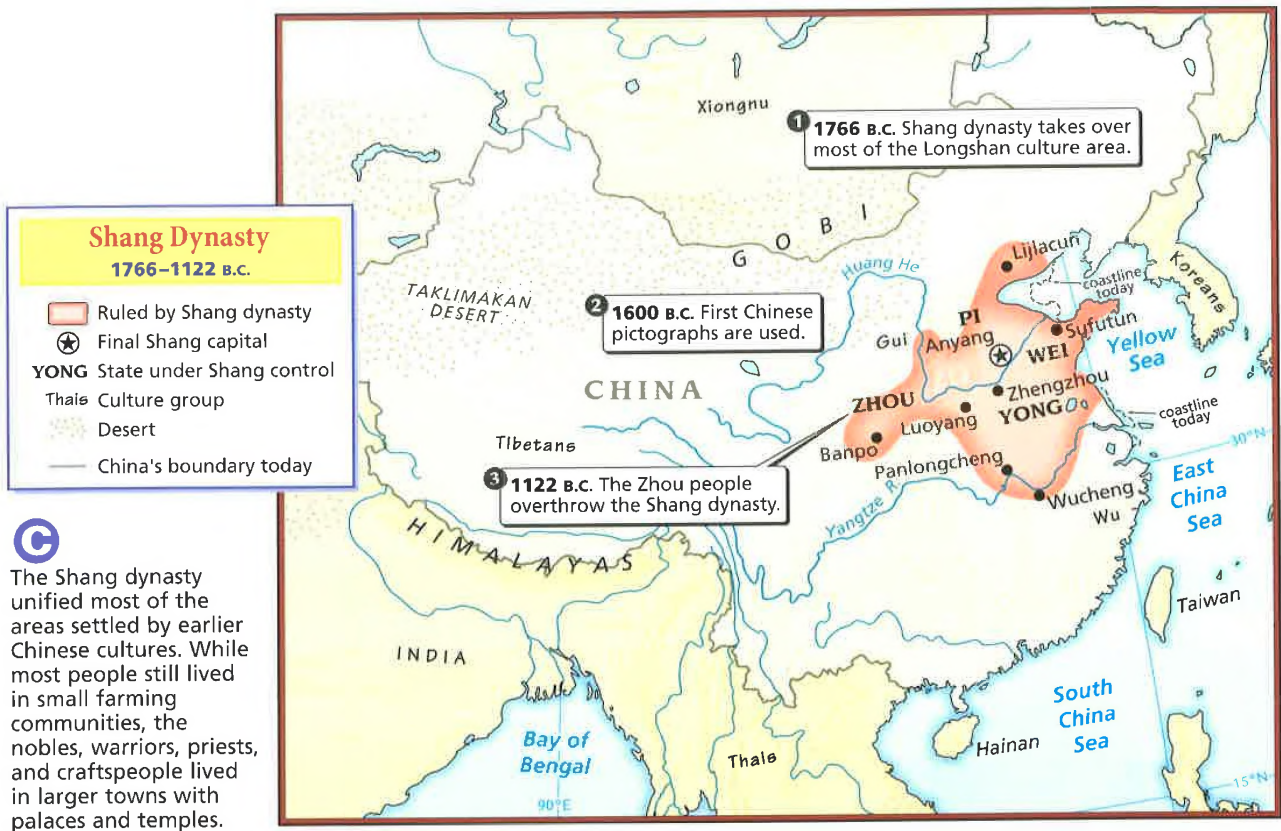
The development and spread of early farming cultures advanced Chinese civilization. Compare what was grown in northern China with what was grown farther south.



Early Chinese Civilizations

5000–1700 B.C.

- Yangshao, 5000–3000 B.C.
 - Longshan, 3000–1700 B.C.
 - Farming settlement
 - Millet
 - Rice
 - Spread of rice farming
 - Culture group
 - Desert
 - China's boundary today
- 0 200 400 600 miles
0 200 400 600 kilometers



C

The Shang dynasty unified most of the areas settled by earlier Chinese cultures. While most people still lived in small farming communities, the nobles, warriors, priests, and craftspeople lived in larger towns with palaces and temples.

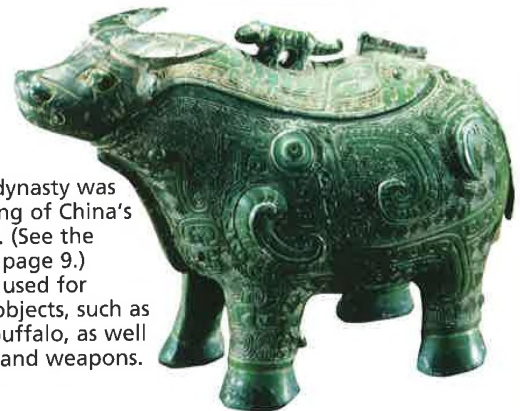
WRITING & LANGUAGE

Development of Chinese Characters

1600 B.C.–Today

Object	Pictograph 1600 B.C.	Ancient Character 200 B.C.	Present Character A.D. 200
Ear			
Moon			
Rain			

D Writing developed during the Shang dynasty. Chinese characters represented ideas, not sounds. Everyone used the same characters so people could communicate through writing even if they spoke different languages.



E

The Shang dynasty was the beginning of China's Bronze Age. (See the timeline on page 9.) Bronze was used for decorative objects, such as this water buffalo, as well as for tools and weapons.

Can we keep it in the family?

When the rule of a kingdom or an empire is passed down from one family member to another, usually from a father to a son, it is sometimes called a **dynasty**. Ancient China was ruled by a series of dynasties, as was ancient Egypt.

Dynasties of Ancient China

After the Shang dynasty was overthrown, three other dynasties helped expand, unify, and develop ancient China.

- The Zhou dynasty ruled for 900 years. However, the Zhou had difficulty controlling their territory.
- The Qin established China's first unified empire. The name **China** comes from **Qin**, which is also spelled **Chin**.
- The Qin were overthrown, and the Han dynasty rose to power. The first Han emperor reduced taxes and changed harsh laws.

What did Confucius say?

The Chinese philosopher Confucius (born around 551 B.C.) developed a guide to living a moral life. His teachings apply to everyday life, as well as to political rule. They became the ruling philosophy of China.

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- B** The Qin dynasty began the Great Wall of China to keep out barbarian invaders. Later dynasties added to the wall. This section was built during the Ming dynasty (see page 53). The Great Wall is more than 4,000 miles long.



A

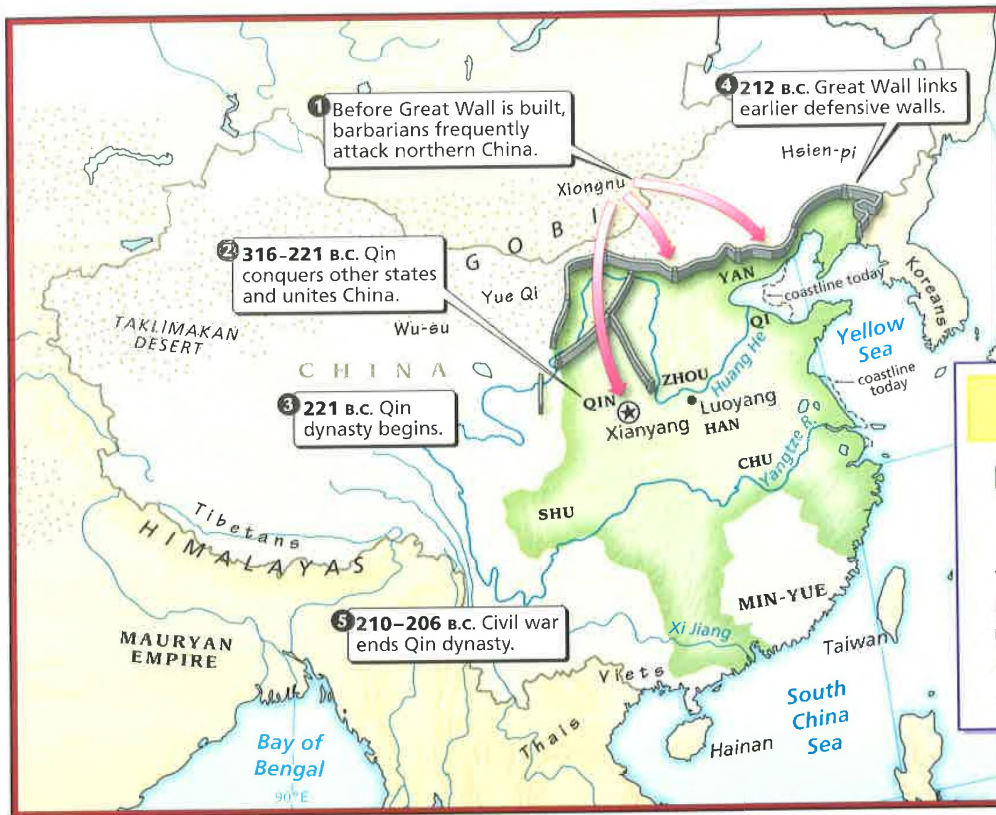
The Zhou dynasty ruled only a small part of China, and other states fought for more power. Eventually the Zhou lost control and their dynasty collapsed.

Zhou Dynasty 1122–256 B.C.

- Ruled by Zhou dynasty
- Capital
- QIN Chinese state
- Culture group
- Barbarian attack
- Desert
- China's boundary today

0 200 400 600 miles
0 200 400 600 kilometers

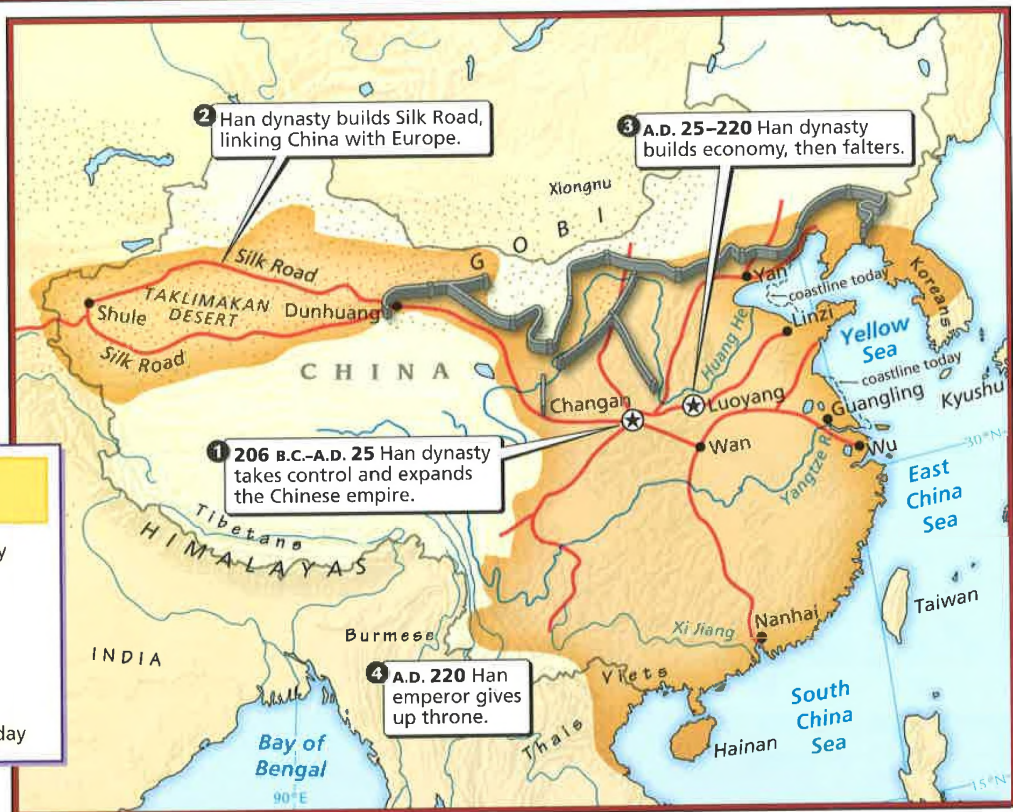




The Qin defeated other states and started China's first strong central government. But high taxes and harsh laws led to a revolt. After only 15 years, the dynasty was overthrown.



The Han dynasty controlled a larger Chinese empire and opened China to trade with foreigners. Compare the sizes of the Qin and Han territories.



Ancient India and the Spread of Hinduism

One of the first civilizations and one of the world's oldest religions developed in ancient India.

- People began to settle in the Indus River Valley in south Asia about 6,000 years ago. Farming and herding communities developed.
- An advanced civilization with carefully planned cities developed in the valley. The Indus Valley Civilization thrived for 900 years.
- A large group of nomads, the Aryans, migrated to India. Their religious beliefs helped form a new religion called **Hinduism**.

What do Hindus believe?

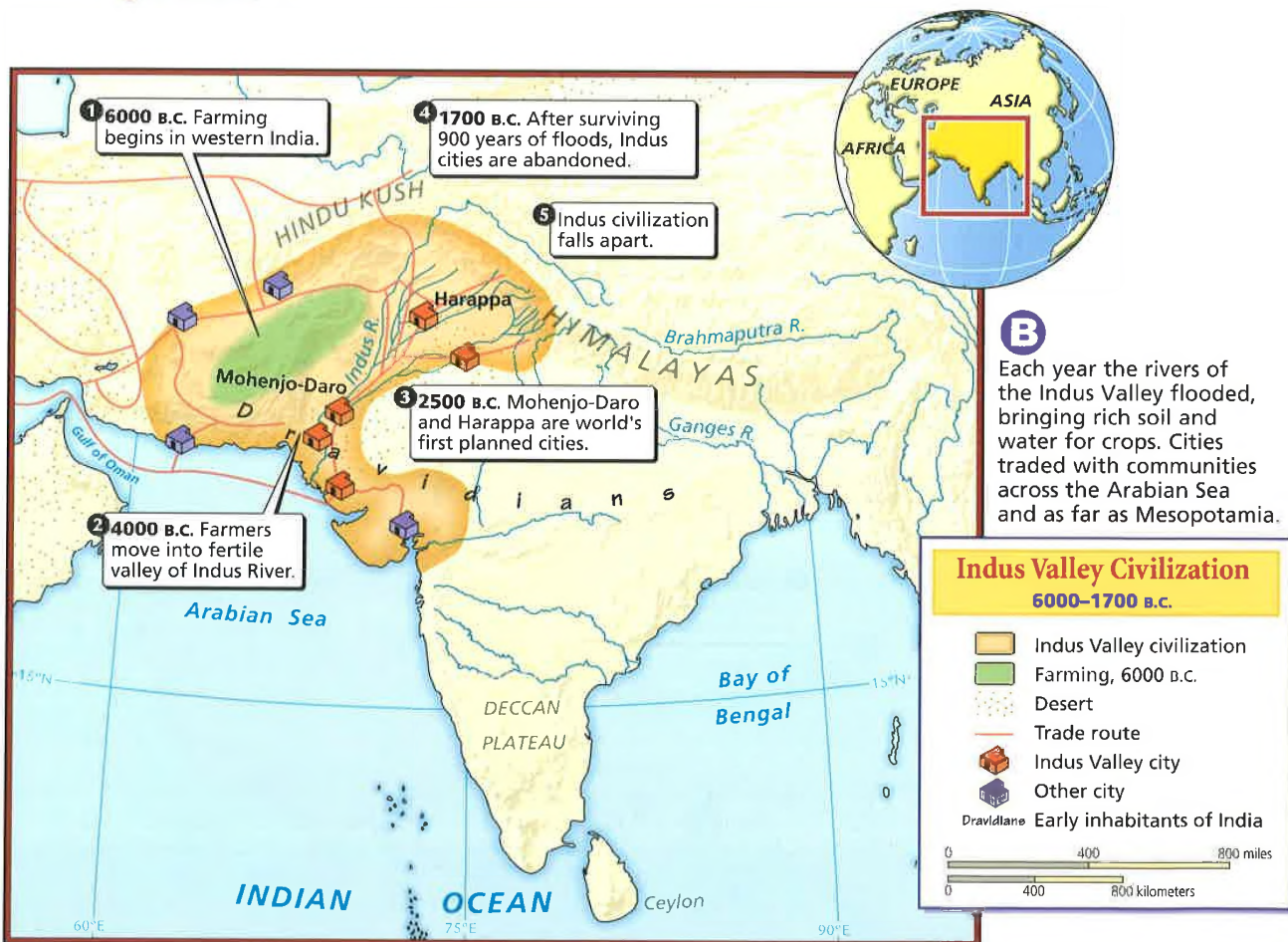
Hindus believe that all living things have many lives. If you do good things in this life, you will come back as someone wiser and better in your next life. If you do bad things in this life, you could come back as a rat or even a gnat!

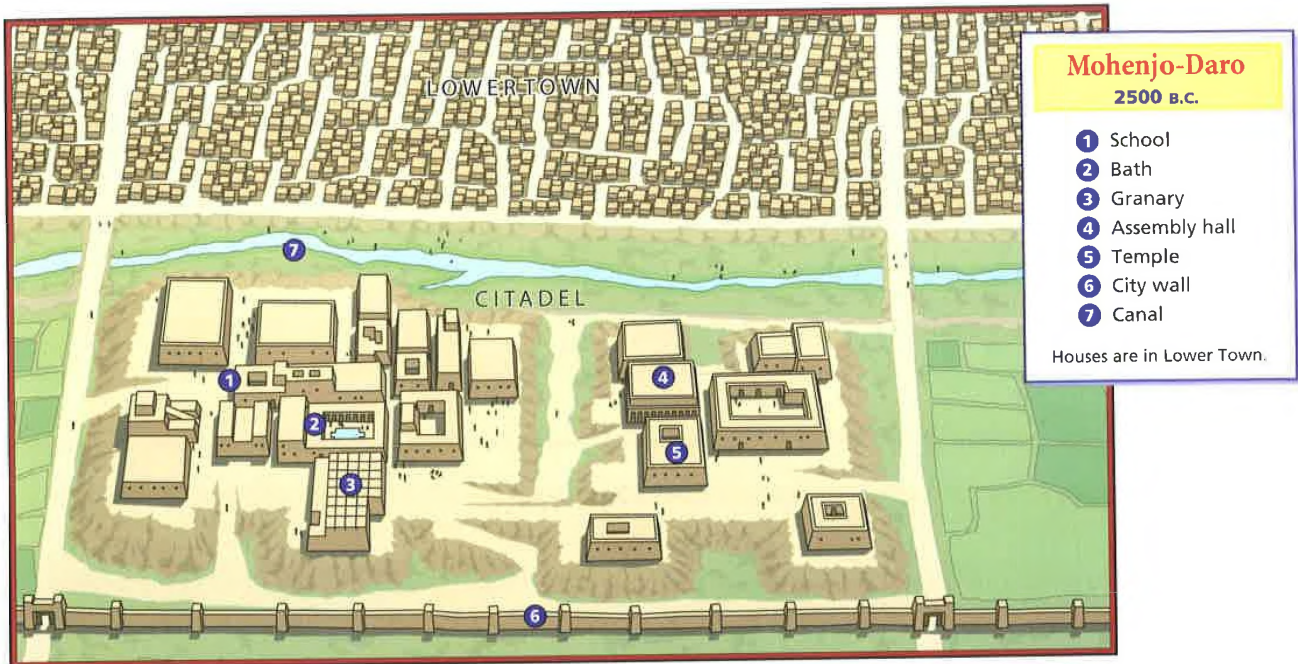
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How Big Is The Indian Subcontinent?



- A** India is part of a subcontinent that includes the modern countries of India, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Nepal, Sri Lanka, and Bhutan. (See their boundaries on page 127.) Compare it to the size of the United States.

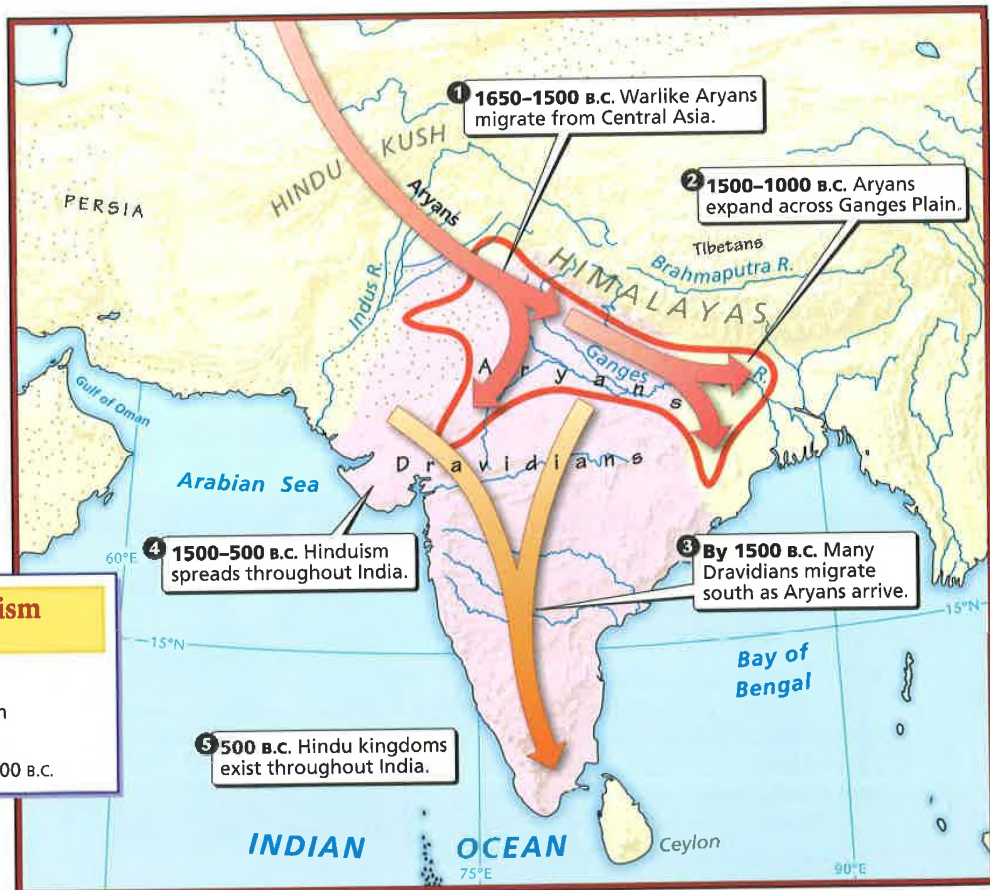




C Mohenjo-Daro had straight streets and large public buildings and meeting places. Its two-story houses were built of baked bricks, and many included rooms for bathing.

D Hinduism developed and spread throughout India after the Aryans migrated there. Hinduism remains one of the world's major religions.

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Aryans and Hinduism 1650-500 B.C.

- Aryan migration
- Aryan settlement region
- Dravidian migration
- Extent of Hinduism in 500 B.C.

Ancient India and the Spread of Buddhism

In addition to Hinduism, another major world religion developed in ancient India—**Buddhism**.

- Buddhism was based on the teachings of Siddhartha Gautama. He preached a new way of life to end suffering.
- The Mauryas united India and created the first Indian empire. During their reign, Buddhism spread throughout India.
- Later the Gupta Empire emerged. They started a golden age in India when culture and science thrived.

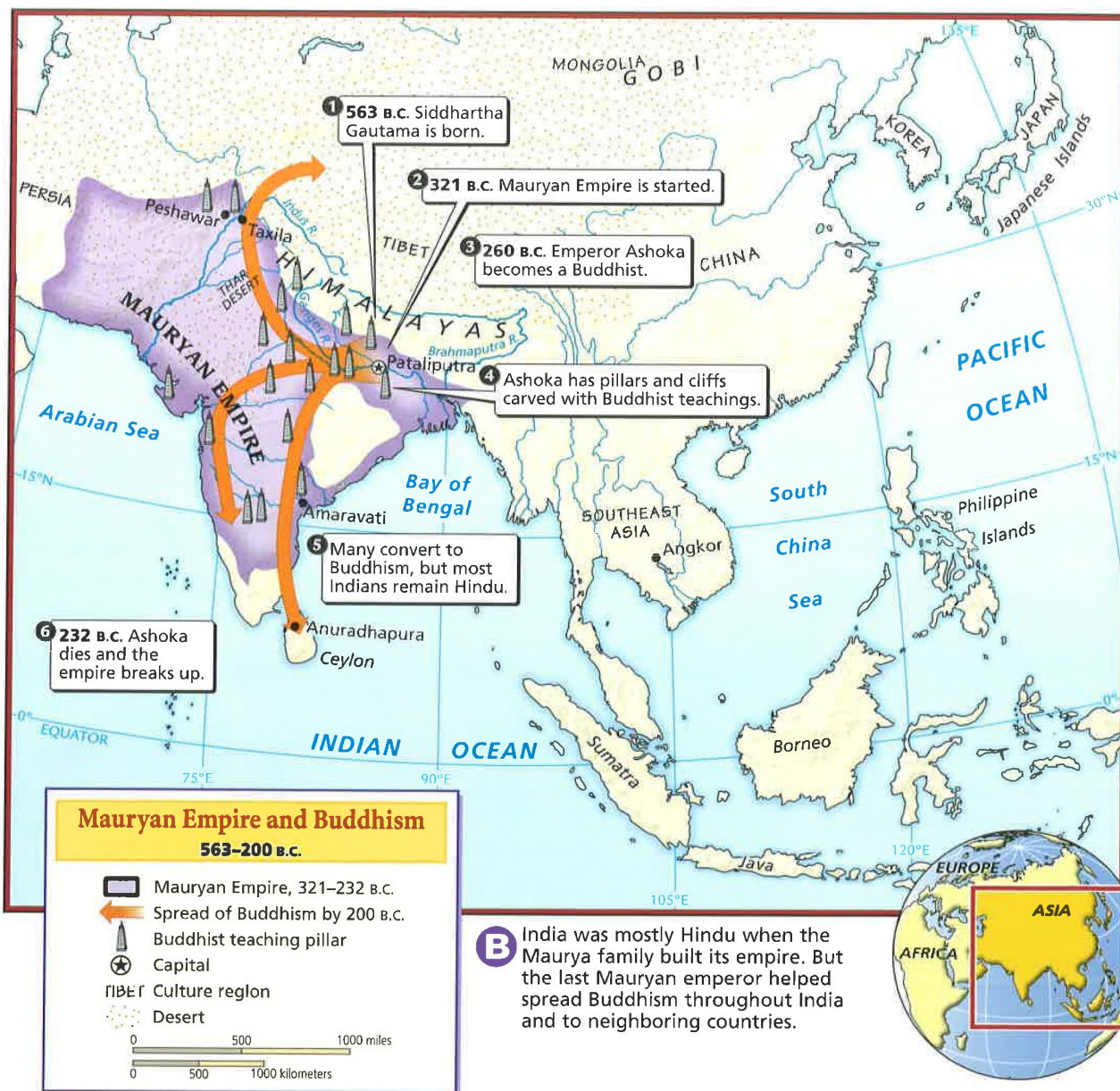


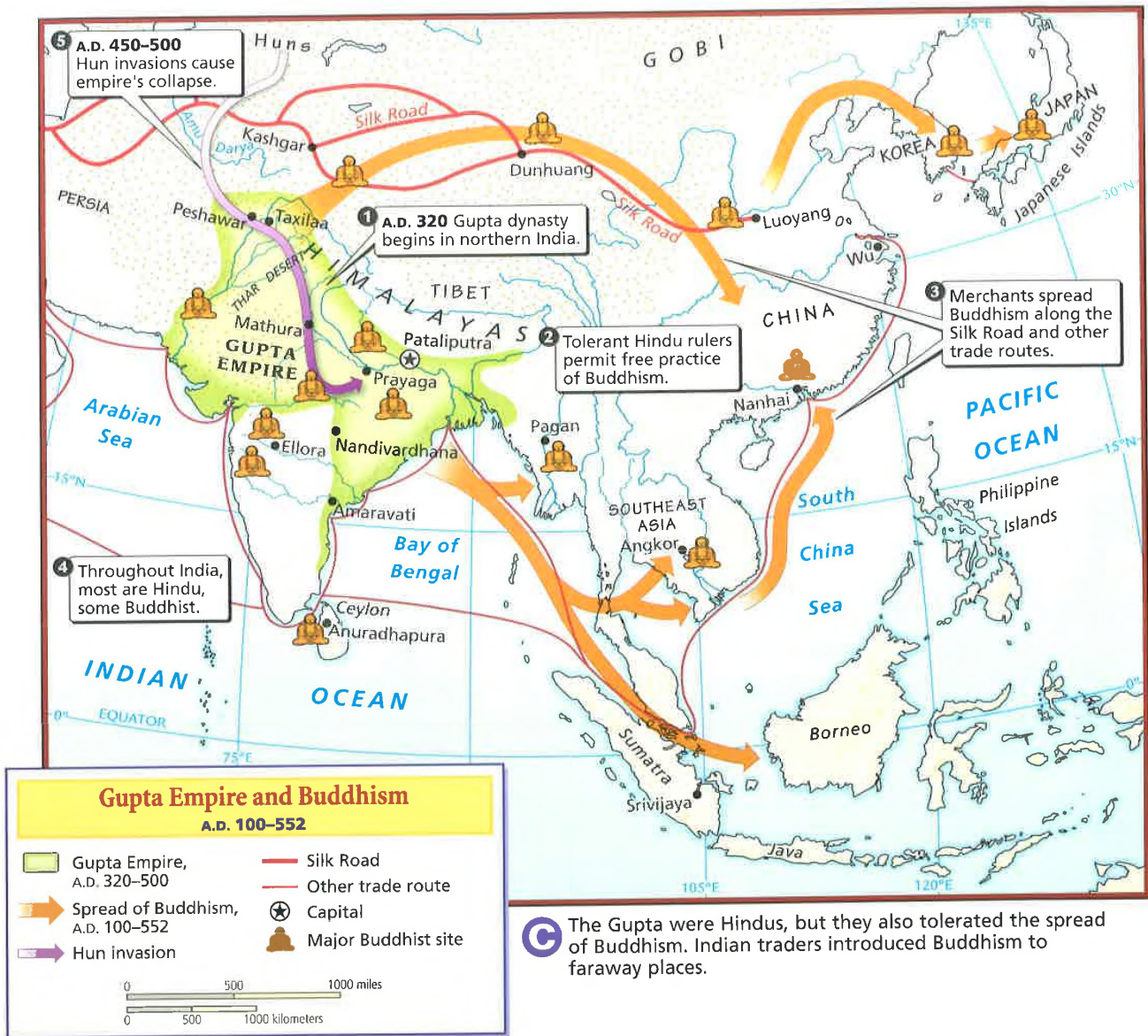
What's nirvana?

Imagine having great wisdom and compassion and being free from suffering. This state of peacefulness is called **nirvana**. Reaching nirvana is the goal of Buddhism.

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A The name **Buddha** means "the Enlightened One." Siddhartha Gautama was called Buddha because of his wise teachings on how to live a good life.





C The Gupta were Hindus, but they also tolerated the spread of Buddhism. Indian traders introduced Buddhism to faraway places.

Top 10 Cities, A.D. 100

City Locations	Rank/City (Modern Country)	Population
	1 Rome (Italy)	450,000
	2 Luoyang (China)	420,000
	3 Seleucia (Iraq)	250,000
	4 Alexandria (Egypt)	250,000
	5 Antioch (Turkey)	150,000
	6 Anuradhapura (Sri Lanka)	130,000
	7 Peshawar (Pakistan)	120,000
	8 Carthage (Tunisia)	100,000
	9 Wu (China)	90,000
	10 Smyrna (Turkey)	90,000

D Which of these cities can you find on map C? Which were centers of Buddhism?

Civilization in Ancient Mexico

The Olmec and the Maya were the earliest major Native American civilizations. Both developed in Middle America.

- The Olmec civilization developed along the coast of the Gulf of Mexico.
- The Olmec built large sculptures and were the first people in the Americas to build pyramids. Their art and religion influenced later cultures of Middle America, including the Maya.
- The Maya civilization developed east of the Olmec. It was one of the longest lasting civilizations in the Americas.
- The Maya used pictographs to record major events in their history on large stone sculptures. Many of these sculptures still stand today.



A Giant carvings like this one were used in ceremonies at Olmec religious centers. The largest heads were up to 10 feet tall and weighed several tons.

Why the difference?

Asians, Africans, and Europeans learned from one another. Without this contact, Native American civilizations never developed bronze or iron. They also never domesticated animals larger than dogs, except in Peru.

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SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY

Maya Contributions

Architecture

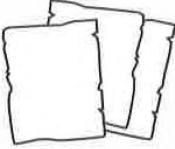
Built elaborate limestone pyramids for religious ceremonies.

**Calendar**

Developed accurate 365-day solar calendar.

**Paper**

Developed paper made from fig tree bark.

**Astronomy**

Made many advances, including predicting eclipses.

**Mathematics**

One of the first to use a zero, represented by a shell symbol.

**Agriculture**

Used advanced farming techniques including irrigation, terraces, and canals.



C The Maya had many accomplishments in art, agriculture, astronomy, and mathematics. Compare this chart with the one for Babylon on page 13.



D Large limestone pyramids with temples at the top were built by the Maya for religious ceremonies. This pyramid is located in the Maya city of Tikal. Find Tikal on map E.



E During this time, Maya civilization flourished. Cities became centers of culture, and a vast trade network developed. Compare Maya territory on this map to Maya territory on map B.

UNIT 3 Ancient Greece and Rome

3000 B.C. (B.C.E.) to A.D. (C.E.) 500

1200–800 B.C.
Early Greek civilizations
are destroyed.

3000 B.C. (B.C.E.)

3000 B.C.
Minoan civilization
emerges in Crete.

1500 B.C. (B.C.E.)

1600 B.C.
Mycenaean civilization
develops in Greece.

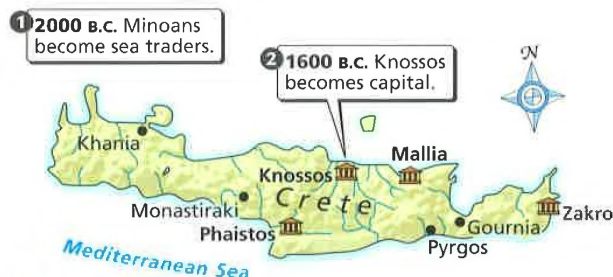
1000 B.C. (B.C.E.)

750–550 B.C.
Greek colonies founded
around the Mediterranean Sea.

Civilizations of Ancient Greece

The Minoans and the Mycenaeans developed civilizations in the region of present-day Greece. Their achievements became the foundation of Greek culture.

- The Minoans were known as great artisans. Legends of their cleverness became part of Greek myths.
- The Mycenaeans were fierce warriors. Through conquest, they spread their culture around the Aegean Sea.
- Both civilizations produced expert sailors. Around 1200 B.C., they were destroyed by invasion.
- Greek city-states recovered before 750 B.C. As the city-states grew, they established new colonies along the sea coasts.



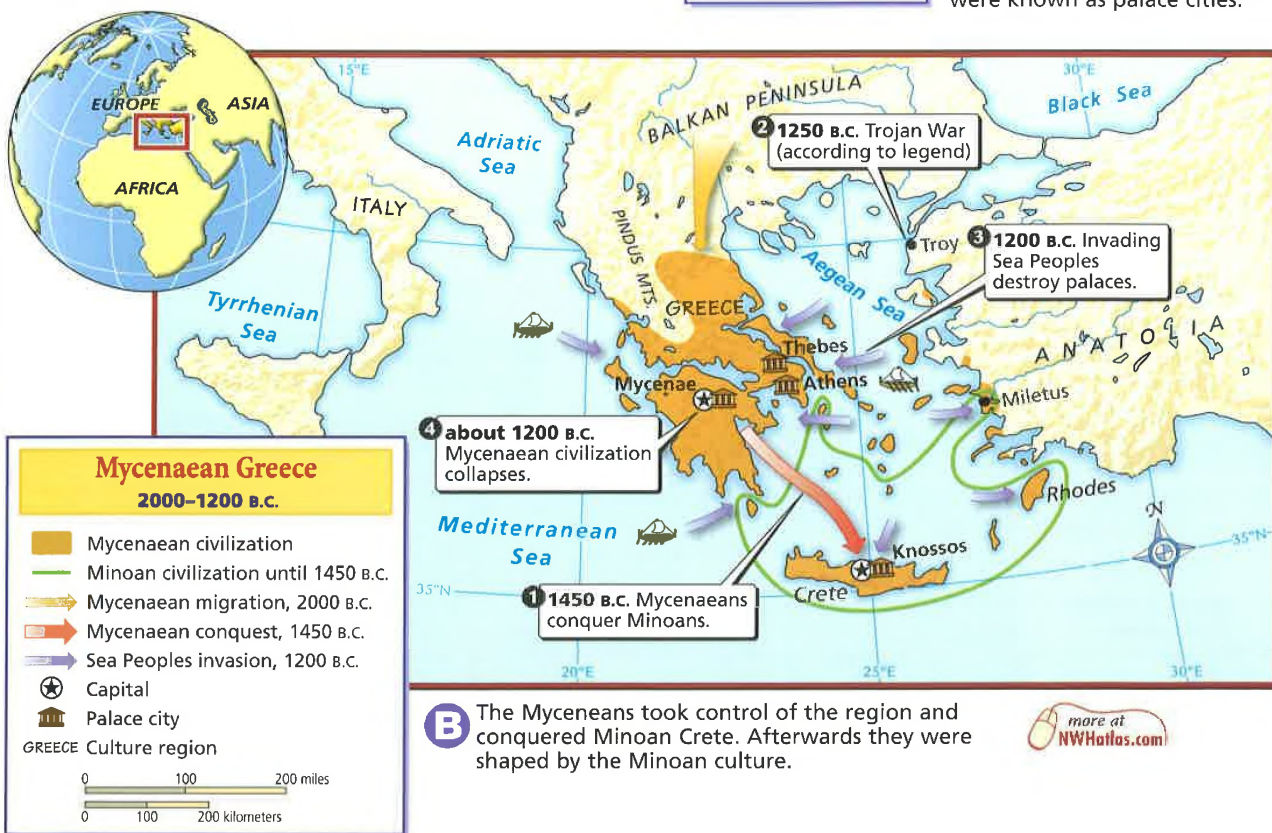
Minoan Crete

3000–1450 B.C.

Palace city

0 25 50 miles
0 25 50 kilometers

A Large buildings called palaces were used for religious rituals and storing food. The cities that developed around these places were known as palace cities.



B The Mycenaeans took control of the region and conquered Minoan Crete. Afterwards they were shaped by the Minoan culture.

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431 B.C.
Athens and
Sparta go
to war.

399 B.C.
Socrates is executed.

336–323 B.C.
Alexander the Great
conquers the Persian Empire.

27 B.C.
Rome becomes
an empire.

A.D. 305
Constantine
becomes
emperor.

A.D. 476
Western Roman
Empire falls.

500 B.C. (B.C.E.)

B.C. (B.C.E.) < > **A.D. (C.E.)**

A.D. (C.E.) 500

509–508 B.C.
Rome becomes a republic.
Democracy begins in Athens.

146 B.C.
Romans conquer Greeks.

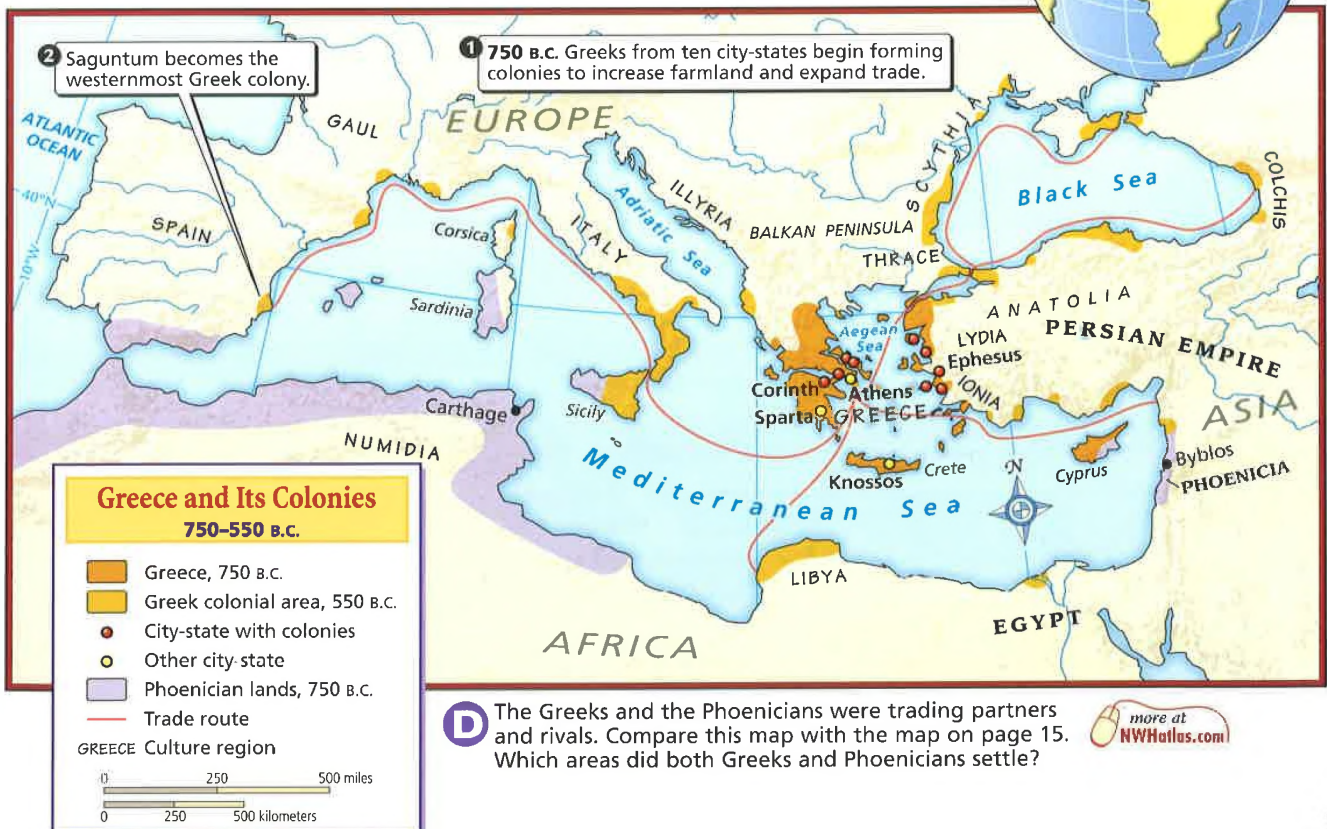
A.D. 392
Christianity becomes
the official religion of
the Roman Empire.

What is a colony?

Greek "mother-cities" founded new cities, or colonies, throughout the Mediterranean region. Most colonies were independent city-states, while others were only trading posts.



The Mycenaeans were known for their elaborate bronze and gold work. Great wealth and labor was spent on royal graves filled with treasures such as this gold mask.



Growth of Greek City-States

Ancient Greece was a culture region, not a country. It was made up of independent city-states.

- Although Greek city-states shared the same language and religion, they had different forms of government.
- The Persian Empire threatened to conquer Greece. The most powerful Greek city-states united to overcome Persian forces.
- The city-state of Athens was the birthplace of democracy and a leading cultural center of the Greek world. Its ideas influenced later civilizations.
- Wars between the two most powerful city-states, Athens and Sparta nearly destroyed Greece.

SOCIAL STRUCTURE

Athens 510–338 B.C.

Citizens

- Have two Athenian parents.
- Can own land, if men.
- Serve in the Assembly, hold offices, and vote, if men.
- Work as land-owning aristocrats, farmers, craftsmen, merchants, and rowers.

Metics

- Have at least one non-Athenian or foreign parent.
- Cannot own land or vote.
- Work as business owners and merchants.

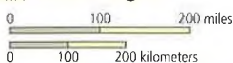
Slaves

- Are prisoners of war or foreign captives.
- Cannot own land or vote.
- Work as house servants, miners, and policemen.

The Persian War

499–449 B.C.

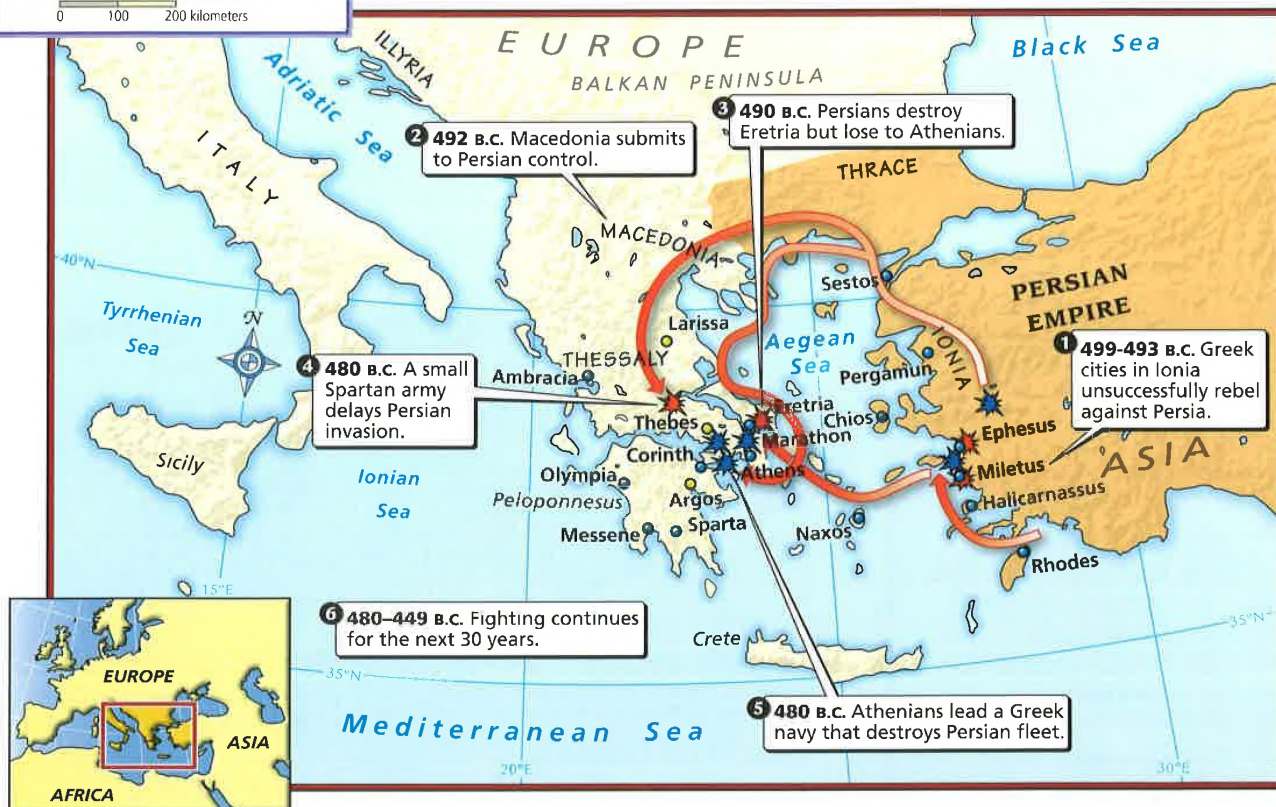
- Persian Empire
- Greek city against Persia
- Neutral Greek city
- Persian campaigns
- ★ Greek victory
- ★ Persian victory
- IONIA Culture region

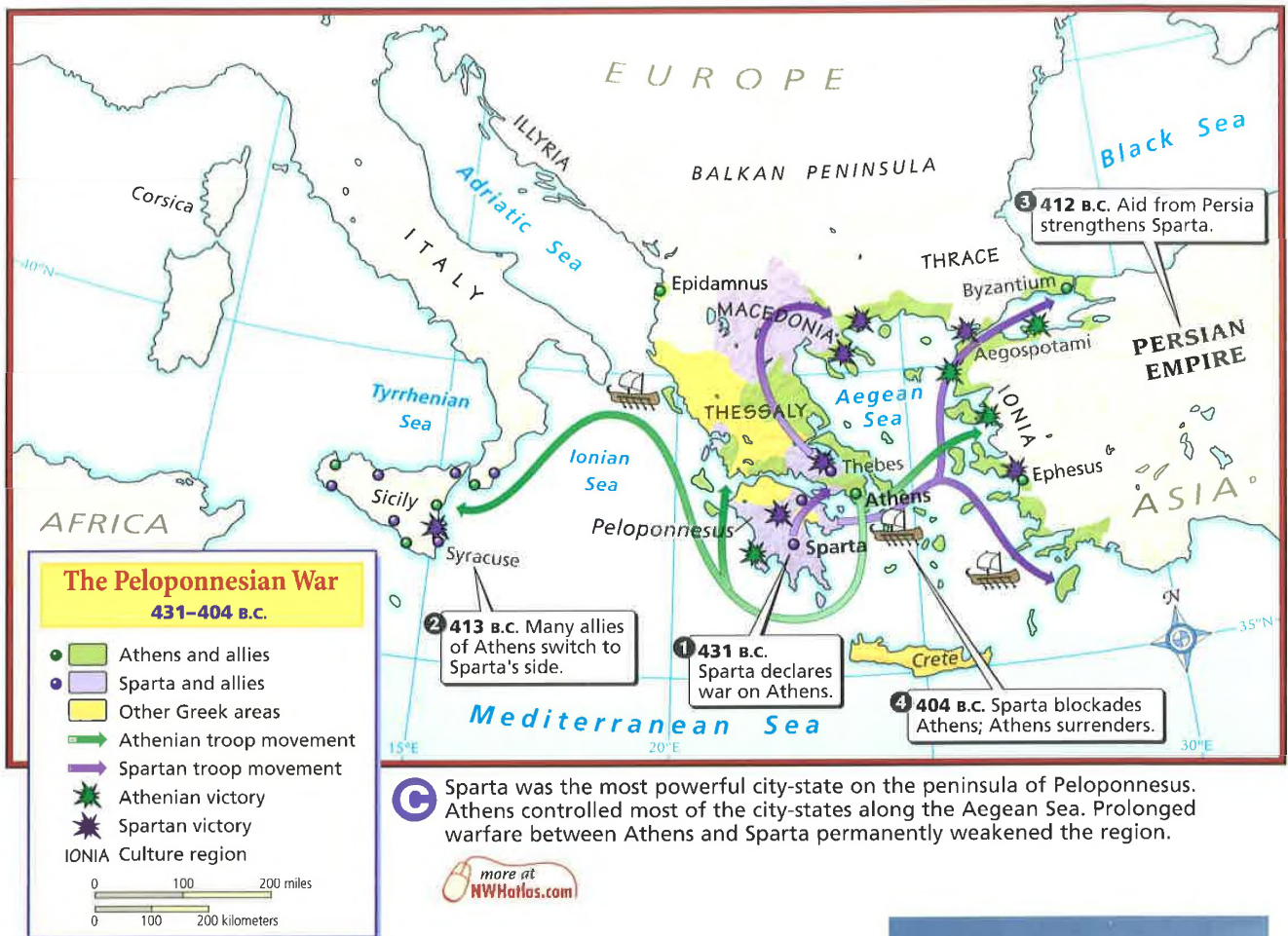


A In Athens, a man's place in society was based on his parents. All women in Athens were considered the property of their fathers, husbands, or owners. Athenian women were rarely seen outside the home.

B

After Athens and Eretria helped the Ionian revolts, Persia invaded European Greece twice. Athens and Sparta organized the city-states to resist the invasions. Incredibly the Greeks defeated the Persian Empire.

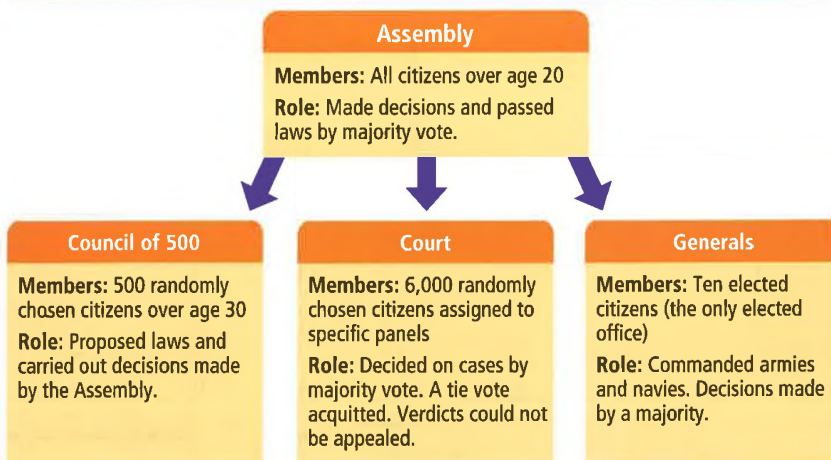




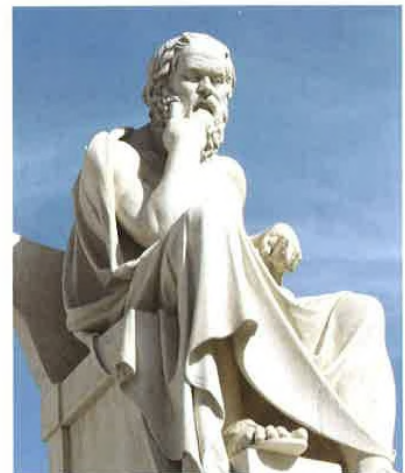
C Sparta was the most powerful city-state on the peninsula of Peloponnesus. Athens controlled most of the city-states along the Aegean Sea. Prolonged warfare between Athens and Sparta permanently weakened the region.

GOVERNMENT

Democracy in Athens



D The Athenian government was a direct democracy. Any male citizen could personally serve in the government, rather than through representatives.



E Socrates of Athens encouraged his students to question everything to find truth and live by that truth. This **Socratic method** would become the basis of all later Greek philosophy.

The Conquests of Alexander the Great

Alexander the Great, king of ancient Macedonia, built an empire that stretched from Greece to India.

- Years of fighting had weakened the Greek city-states. Macedonia, a kingdom in northern Greece, conquered the entire region.
- Then Alexander turned to the east and conquered the Persian Empire.
- When Alexander died, his generals divided his empire into separate kingdoms.
- Alexander's conquests led to the mixing of Greek culture with the cultures of conquered lands.

A Alexander's conquests spread Greek society across western Asia. This Greek-style relief of him was found in Sidon, a major Phoenician city in Lebanon.



How Big Was Alexander's Empire?

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B Alexander's vast empire included land on Europe, Africa, and Asia. Compare it to the size of the United States.

How do you show your culture?

Culture is what makes a group of people unique, or different from other groups. The religion we follow, the language we speak, even what we eat or drink, can all be part of our culture.



Alexander Conquers Persia 336–323 B.C.

- Alexander's Empire, 323 B.C.
- Route of conquest
- Persian road
- Major battle
- Capital
- Culture region
- Desert area

0 300 600 miles
0 300 600 kilometers

C

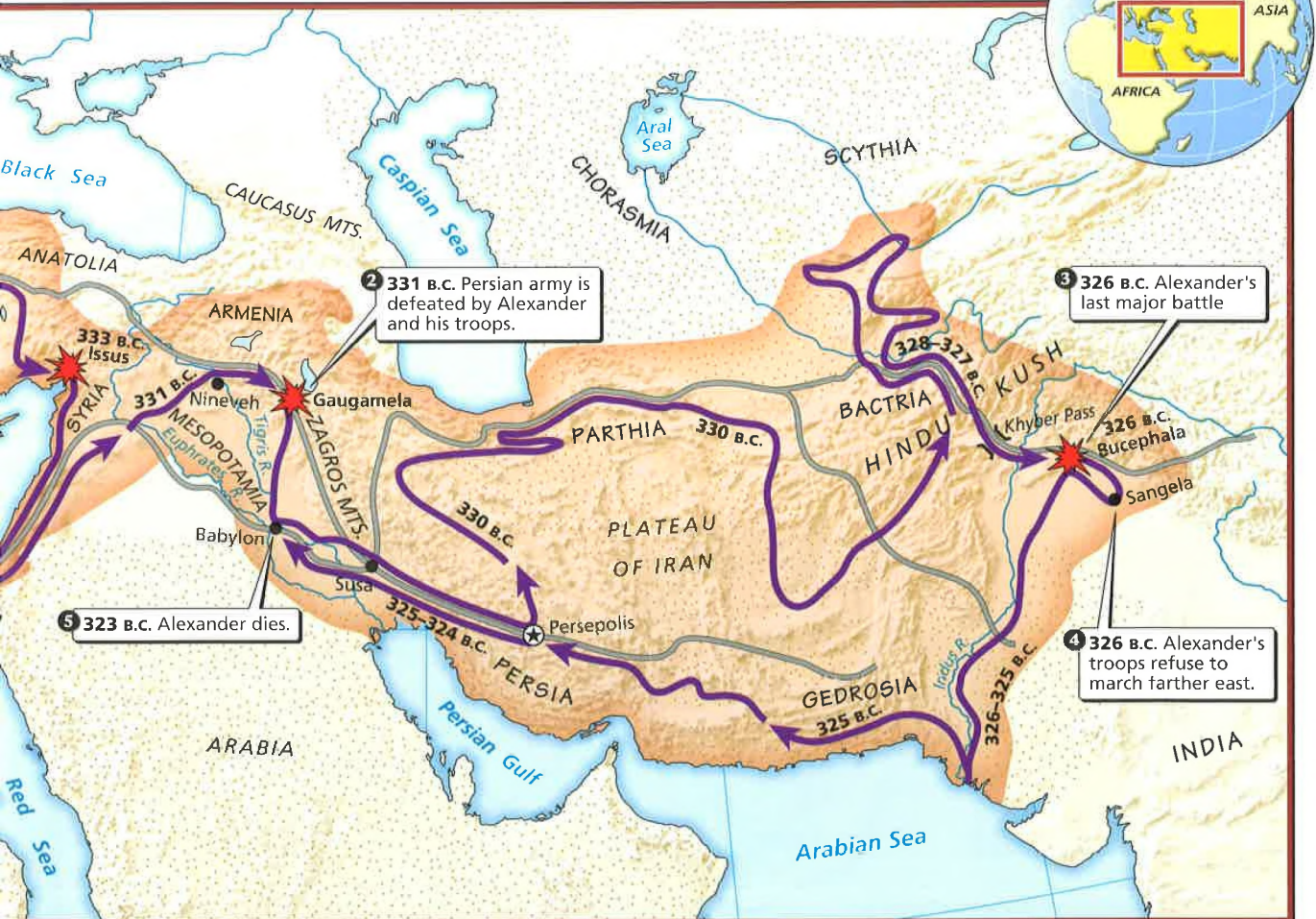
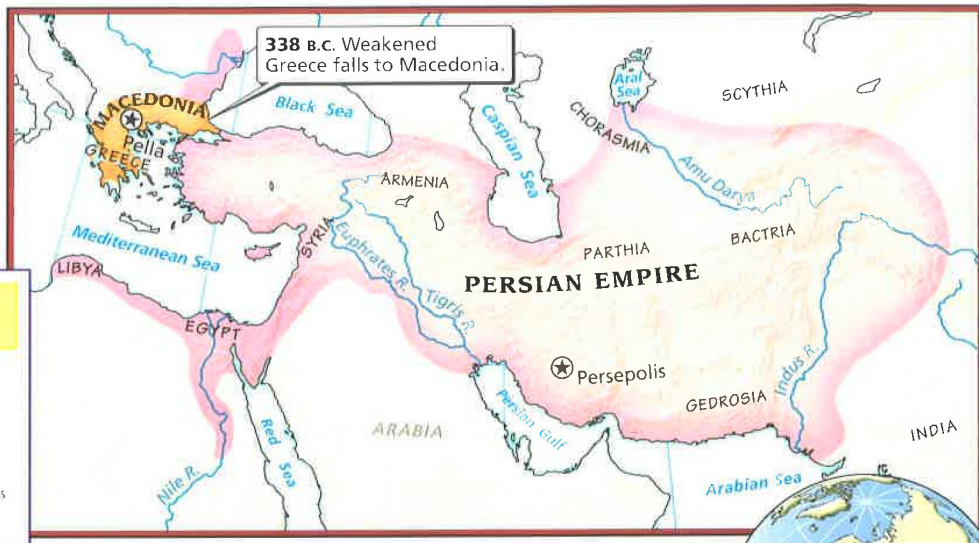
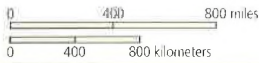
Before Alexander's invasion, the Persian Empire was the largest empire in the region. Compare this map with map D. How much of Alexander's empire had been ruled by the Persians?

The Persian Empire

338 B.C.

- Persian Empire
- Macedonia
- Capital

SYRIA Culture group

**D**

To conquer his empire, Alexander led his armies through scorching deserts and across steep mountains. In some areas, Alexander moved his troops along roads the Persians had built.



From Roman Republic to Roman Empire

Rome was founded as a small city-state, then became a republic, and eventually grew into a powerful empire.

- Rome became a republic in 509 B.C. The republic came to have a democratic government.
- The Roman Republic gained land through conquest. As the republic grew, so did its army.
- Civil wars destroyed the Roman Republic. The republic became an empire by 27 B.C., led by a single ruler.
- The capital of the republic and the empire was the city of Rome.

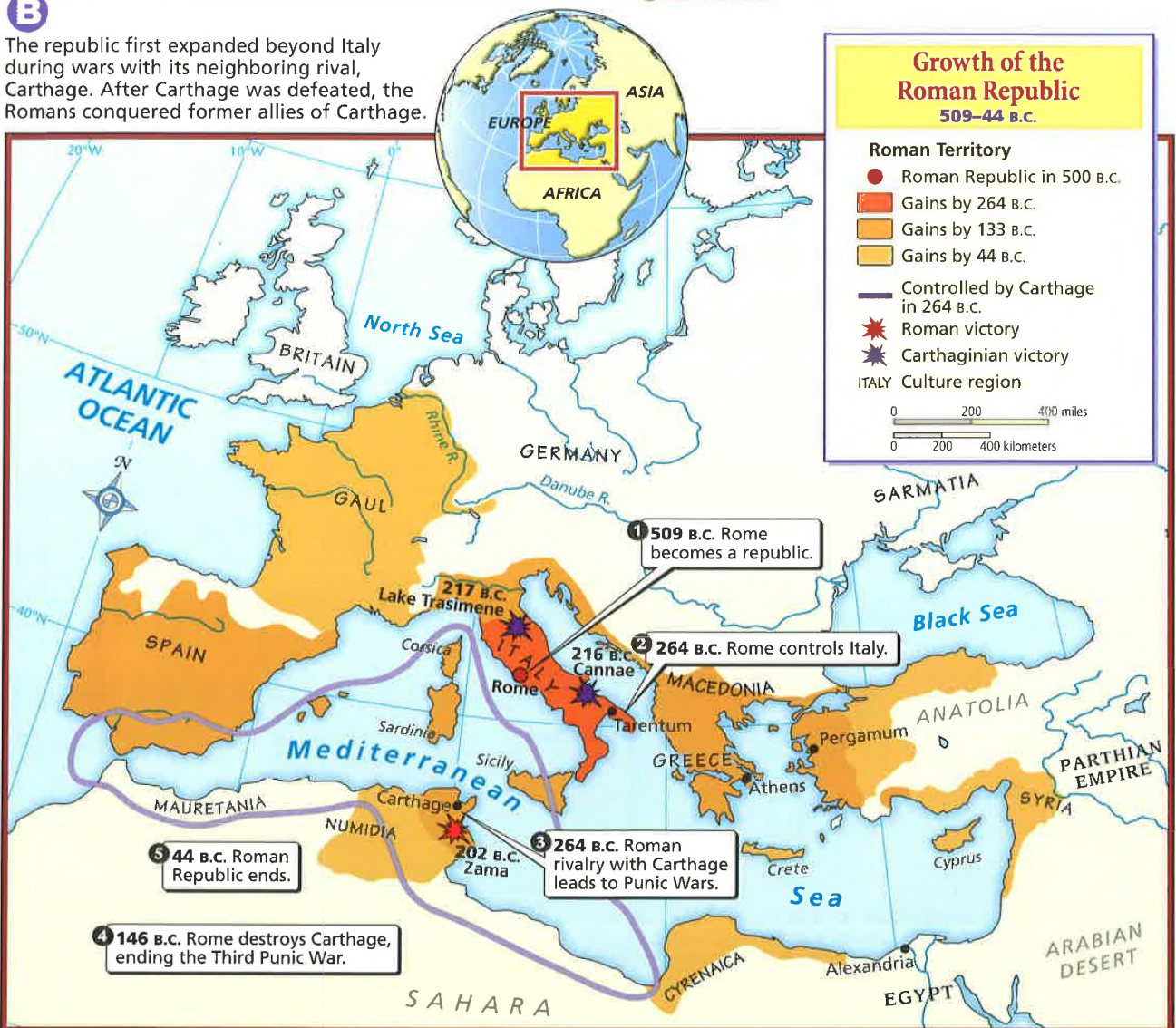


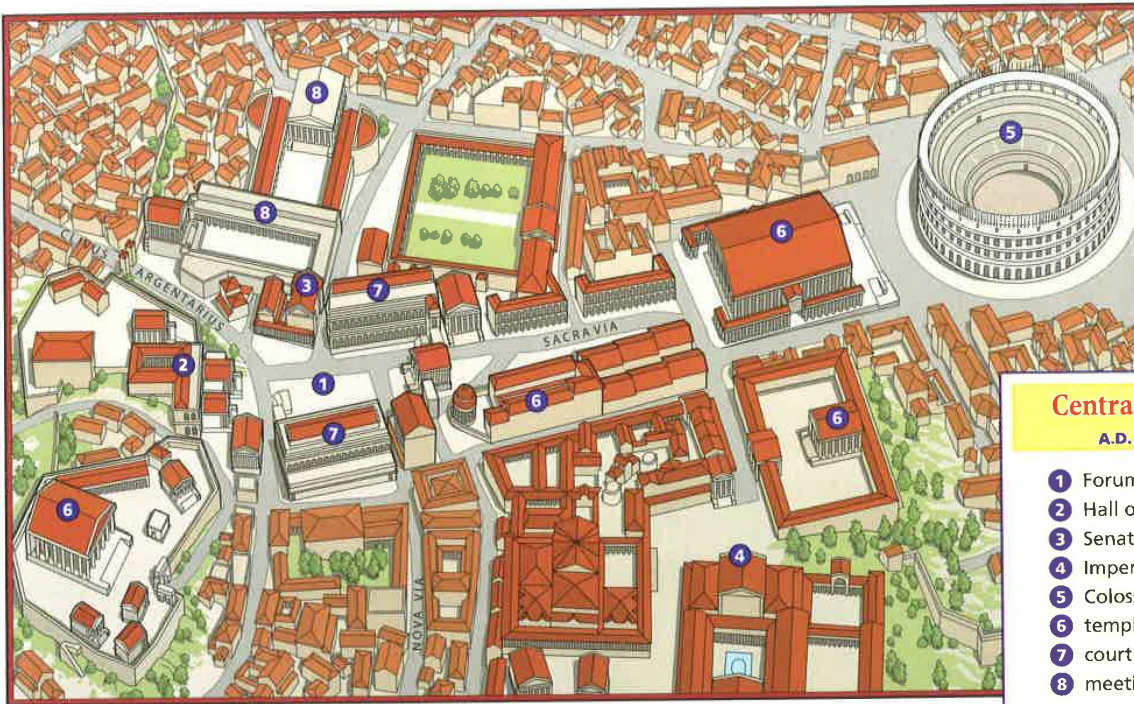
A Julius Caesar, in red, was a popular general and politician. His conquest of Gaul allowed him to overthrow the Senate and become dictator.

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B

The republic first expanded beyond Italy during wars with its neighboring rival, Carthage. After Carthage was defeated, the Romans conquered former allies of Carthage.





Central Rome

A.D. 100

- 1 Forum
- 2 Hall of Records
- 3 Senate
- 4 Imperial Palace
- 5 Colosseum
- 6 temple
- 7 court
- 8 meeting hall

Smaller buildings are shops and houses.

C The Forum, an open area reserved for public gatherings, was the original center of Rome. Later, Roman emperors expanded the city center by building temples, government offices, and entertainment centers.

GOVERNMENT

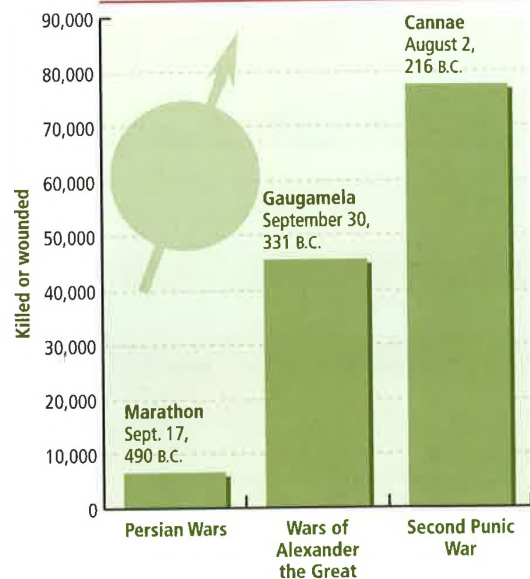
From Republic to Empire

Roman REPUBLIC 509–44 B.C.		Roman EMPIRE 44 B.C.–A.D. 476
Elected officials (two consuls)	Who leads?	Emperor (also later known as Caesar)
One year	How long do they rule?	For life, although many were assassinated
Appointed by Senate	How do new leaders take power?	By inheritance or by force
It was the most powerful government body	What is the role of the Senate?	It had very little real power under the emperor

D Julius Caesar's great-nephew, later called Augustus Caesar, eliminated the Senate's power by 27 B.C. As emperor, he and his successors held supreme power. However by A.D. 41 the Roman Army began overthrowing emperors.

WARFARE

Battle Casualties



E Ancient armies fought using hand-to-hand combat. The Greeks and Macedonians used spears and the Romans used swords. An army would charge at the enemy trying to break its formations.

H

eight of the Roman Empire

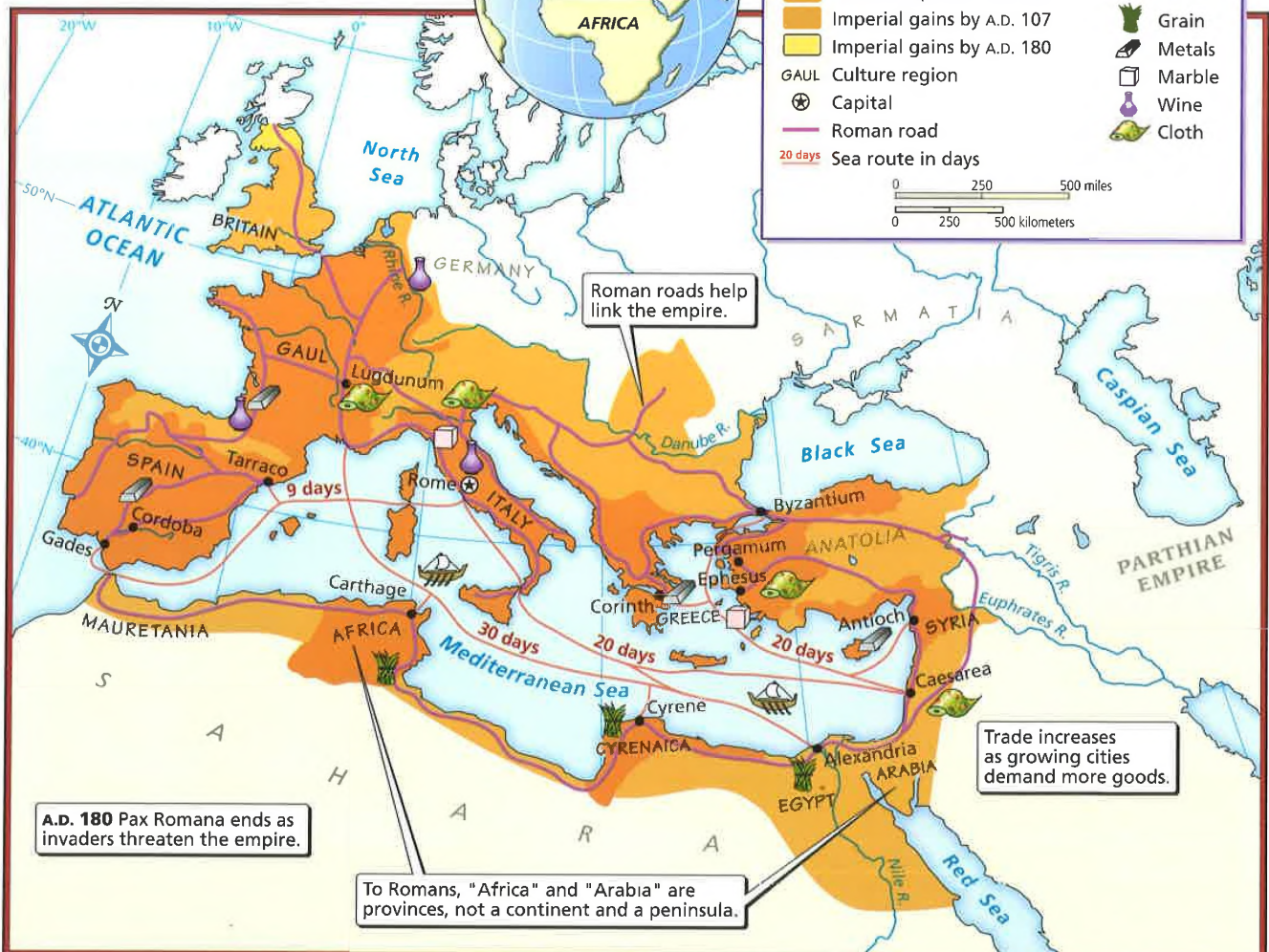
After the change from republic to empire, Roman territory continued to expand. At its height, the Roman Empire ruled the entire Mediterranean region.

- Strong Roman rulers brought peace and wealth to the region during a period called "Pax Romana."
- Roman roads and sea routes connected the empire. Long distance trade thrived.
- The Roman Empire included many different cultures. Trade and a common language helped unite the empire.



A Roman coins were used throughout the empire, making trade easier. Coins also announced an emperor's achievements, similar to newspaper headlines.

B The Roman Empire was rich with important resources, such as grain and metal. As the empire grew, the variety of trade goods increased.



SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY

Contributions of Rome

Sanitation

- Built aqueducts, large structures to carry water.
- Built public baths and sewer systems.



Architecture

- Designed large, stone domes.
- Created large, indoor spaces in palaces, temples, and public baths.



Construction

- Built large outdoor stadiums capable of elaborate shows.
- Organized entrances and seating for efficient crowd movement.



Transportation

- Built a system of straight, paved roads over 50,000 miles long.
- Designed roads using strong materials and effective drainage.



C The Romans were experts in construction. They developed concrete, a strong, durable building material. Many Roman buildings are still standing today, and many roads are still in use.

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How Big Was the Roman Empire?



Why is Latin a dead language?

When Roman education collapsed along with the Roman Empire, simpler, less formal dialects of Latin replaced official, formal Latin. As time went on, these versions became different Romance languages.

D Compare this map with map B on page 34. The Romans ruled the Mediterranean region and Western Europe for centuries. Also compare it to the size of the United States.

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WRITING & LANGUAGE

Latin Origins of Modern Languages

LATIN	MODERN ROMANCE LANGUAGES					MODERN ENGLISH
	Portuguese	Spanish	French	Italian	Romanian	
tres	tres	tres	trois	tre	trei	three
nota	nota	nota	note	notazione	nota	note
ferrum	ferro	hierro	fer	ferro	fier	iron

E Latin is no longer spoken, but modern Romance languages are based on Latin. English is not a Romance language. Many of its words have Latin roots, but many others do not.

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Judaism and Christianity in the Roman Empire

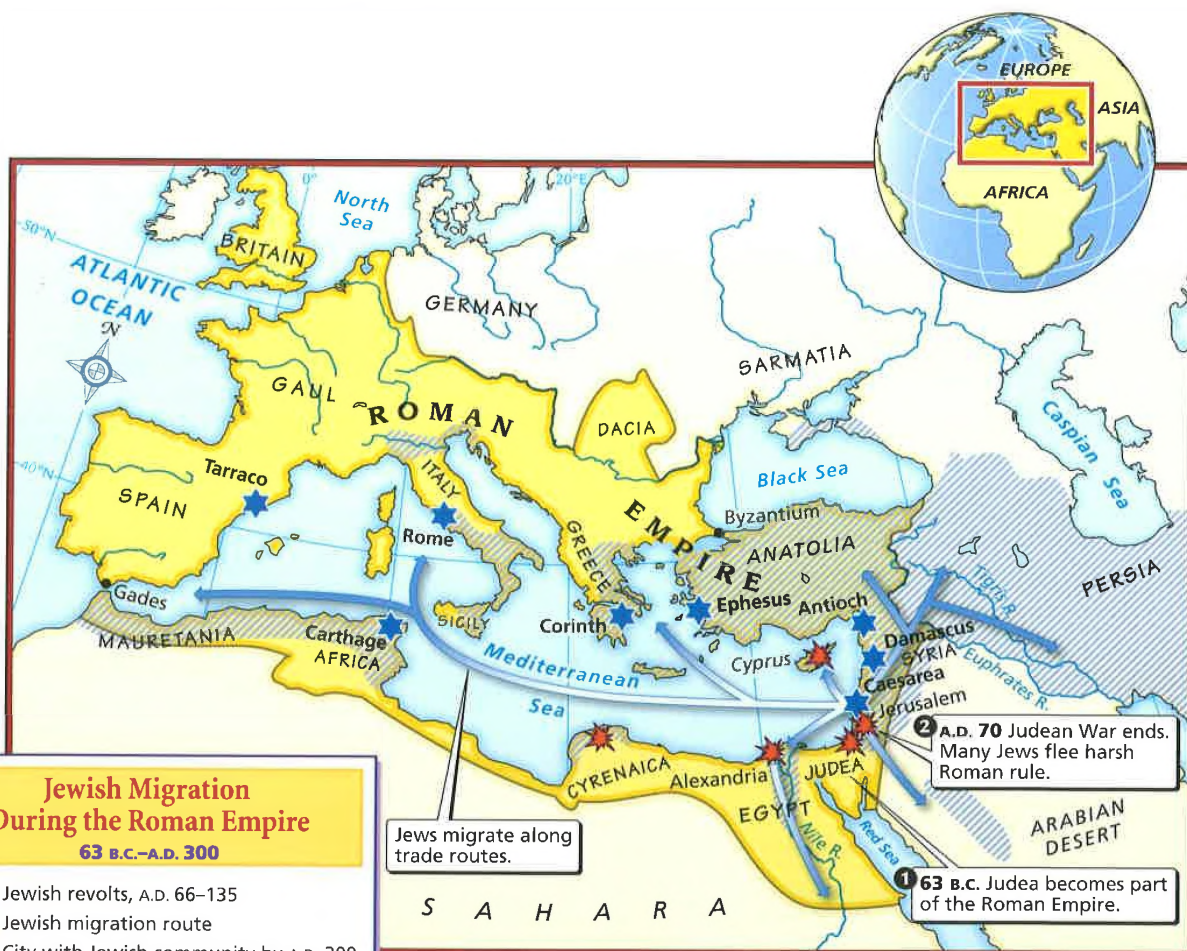
Judaism and Christianity expanded throughout the Roman Empire.

- The king of Judea voluntarily joined the Roman Empire in 63 B.C. However, many Jews objected to foreign rule.
- Many Jews left Judea for greater economic opportunities.
- Christianity began as a branch of Judaism. After Jesus died, his followers spread through the empire. As non-Jews joined, Christianity became its own religion.
- Both Jews and Christians were persecuted by the Romans. After two major revolts, the surviving Jews were expelled from their homeland.

Jews and Christians Under Roman Rule

100 B.C. (B.C.E.)	63 B.C. Judea joins the Roman Empire.	About 30 Jesus is executed.	132-135 After a new revolt, Jews are barred from Judea.	392 Christianity is made official religion of empire.
100	200	300	400	
About 4 B.C. Jesus is born.	45-62 Paul spread Christianity.	66-73 Jews revolt. Jerusalem is destroyed.	303-312 Persecution of Christians intensifies.	

- A** Roman leaders persecuted both Jews and Christians, but Jewish and Christian communities continued to spread. Eventually Christianity became the official religion in the Roman Empire.



- B** After the first Jewish revolt in A.D. 66 and the destruction of Jerusalem in A.D. 70, many Jews fled Judea. This movement is known as the Jewish Diaspora.



C Christianity first spread in the eastern Mediterranean region, helped by the travels of the early Christian leader Paul. Later Christian communities were established along important trade routes in other parts of the Roman Empire.

What Is Christianity?

Christianity is based on the teachings of Jesus Christ, whom Christians believe is the son of God. Today Christianity, which began as a branch of Judaism, has more followers than any other religion in the world.

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D Paul was a Jew from Tarsus who converted to Christianity. He traveled through the empire as far as Rome, preaching Christian ideas to non-Jews and establishing Christian communities. Here he is shown in Athens.

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NWHatlas.com

D Decline of the Roman Empire

Corrupt rulers and constant wars weakened the Roman Empire. By the end of the 400s, only the eastern half of the empire had survived.

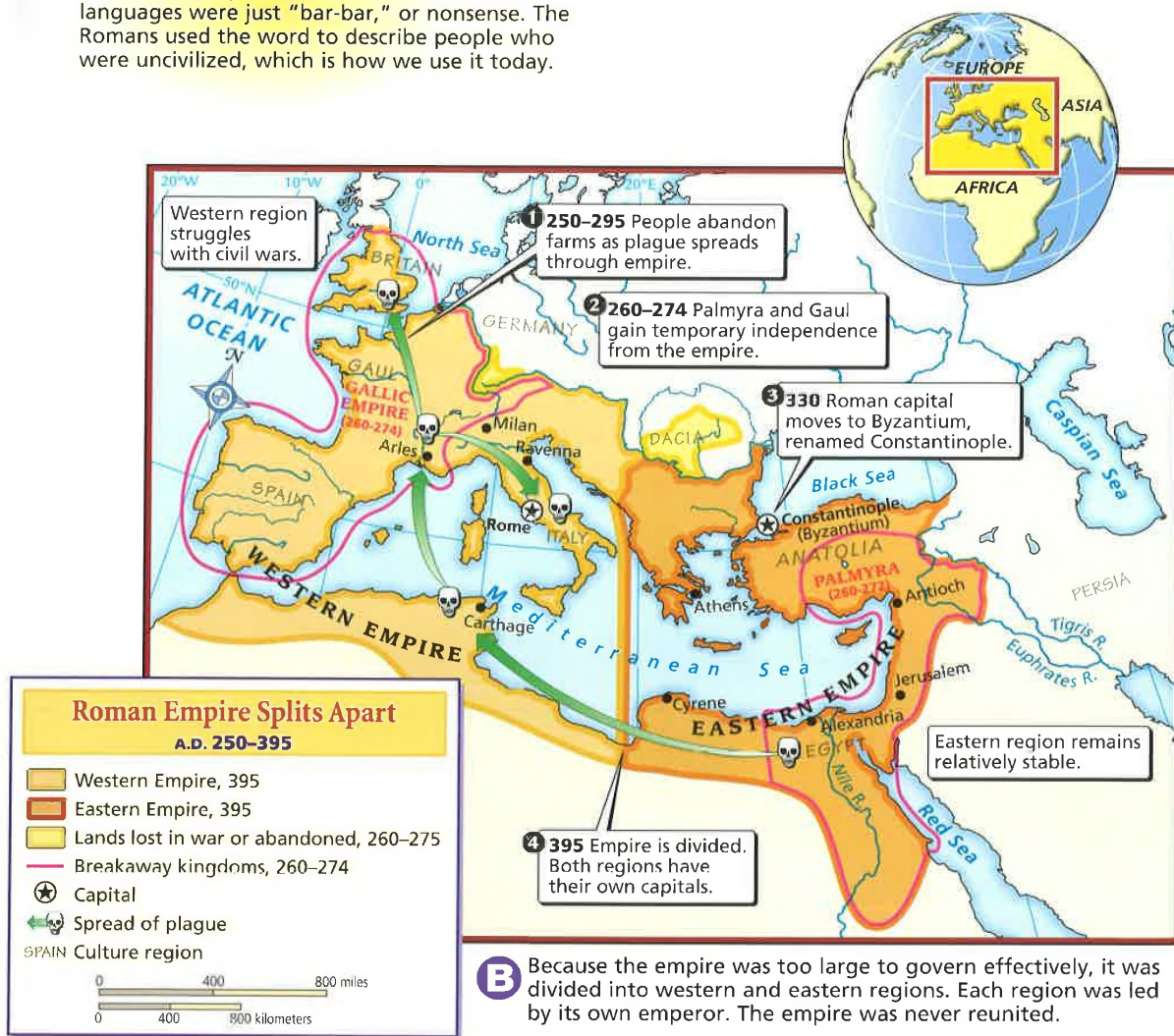
- Civil wars, disease, and famine created disorder throughout the empire.
- At the same time, migrating barbarians from Europe and Asia invaded the empire. They claimed land for their own kingdoms.
- In 395 Roman territory was divided into the Western Empire and the Eastern Empire.
- By 476 the western lands were no longer under Roman control. The Eastern Empire continued to thrive.



What is a barbarian?

The word **barbarian** comes from a Greek insult to non-Greek speakers. To the Greeks, other languages were just "bar-bar," or nonsense. The Romans used the word to describe people who were uncivilized, which is how we use it today.

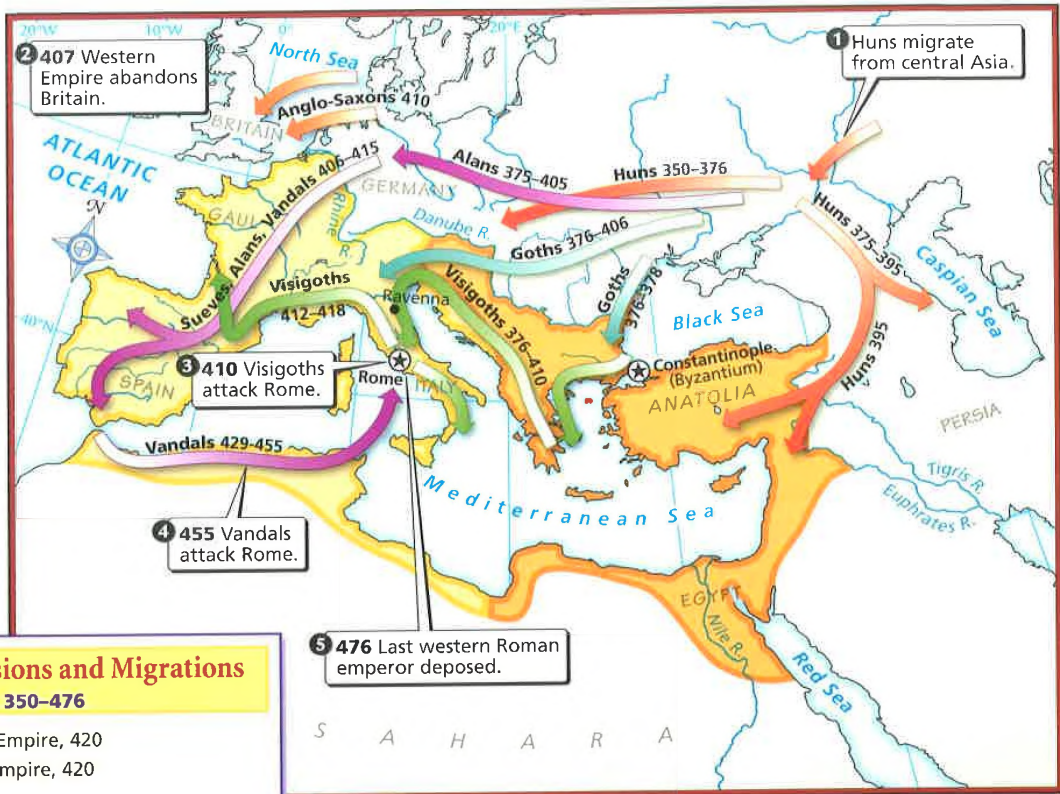
- A** Constantine, shown here being baptized, is known as the first Christian emperor. He was the last major emperor to rule the united Roman Empire.



- B** Because the empire was too large to govern effectively, it was divided into western and eastern regions. Each region was led by its own emperor. The empire was never reunited.

C

By 476 invaders had conquered most of the Western Roman Empire. The Eastern Roman Empire was stronger and better organized. It continued to resist invaders long after the Western Empire collapsed.



Barbarian Invasions and Migrations

A.D. 350-476

- Western Empire, 420
- Eastern Empire, 420
- Capital
- Barbarian invasion or migration
- Culture region

0 400 800 miles
0 400 800 kilometers



D

The Huns terrified both Romans and other barbarians. Tribes fled from the Huns by invading the empire. A Roman-barbarian alliance stopped the Huns, but the Western Empire was effectively destroyed.

Top 10 Cities, A.D. 500

City Locations



Rank/City (Modern Country)

- 1** Constantinople (Turkey)
- 2** Ctesiphon (Iraq)
- 3** Luoyang (China)
- 4** Nanjing (China)
- 5** Antioch (Turkey)
- 6** Teotihuacan (Mexico)
- 7** Carthage (Tunisia)
- 8** Rome (Italy)
- 9** Alexandria (Egypt)
- 10** Changan (China)

Population

- 400,000
- 400,000
- 200,000
- 150,000
- 150,000
- 125,000
- 100,000
- 100,000
- 100,000
- 100,000

E

By 500 Constantinople had become one of the world's great cities.



UNIT 4 Empires and Cultures of Asia

395 to 1641

622
Islam begins to spread.

B.C. (B.C.E.) < > A.D. (C.E.)

500

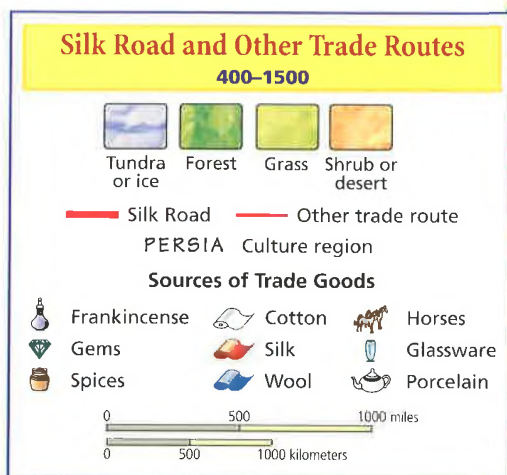
395
Byzantine Empire separates from
Western Roman Empire.

By 620
Hindu-Arabic numbers
used in India.

Ideas Travel the Silk Road

Between A.D. 400 and 1500, cultures of Asia, Africa, and Europe came into closer contact with one another.

- The Silk Road and other trade routes helped link distant areas. Trade and travel increased.
- Traders and armies brought ideas and inventions from one region to another.
- Religions such as Christianity, Islam, and Buddhism linked large regions.



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A From the 700s to the 1400s, the Arab world was the center of scientific discovery. Many advances were made in science and medicine, as shown by this text on the human eye.

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

B The digits 0–9 that are used by people all over the world today are called Hindu-Arabic numerals. This system was developed in India over hundreds of years and then spread westward.

800-1200

Khmer kingdoms flourish in Southeast Asia.

1054

Eastern and Western Christianity split into two separate churches.

1398

Mongol ruler Timur invades Delhi.

1453

Ottoman Turks conquer Byzantine Empire.

1000

1500

751

Chinese expansion into Islamic lands is halted.

1180-1603

Japan is engulfed by civil wars.

1279-1368

Mongols conquer and rule China.

1640

Japan expels European traders.



C Stirrups, thought to have been developed in **Central Asia**, changed how horses were used in war. A rider seated in a saddle with stirrups was better able to use a weapon.



D Chinese sailors were the first to use magnetic compasses. Unlike navigating by the stars, a compass could be used any time of day in any weather conditions and allowed for more accurate navigation.

E Printing, invented in **China**, allowed many copies to be produced quickly, making information more widely available. Printing used paper, also invented in China, which was much cheaper than other writing materials.



The Spread of Islam

Islam emerged in Arabia in the 600s and grew into a major world religion.

- Muhammad was the founder of Islam. He was both a political and a religious leader.
- The early leaders of Islam built large empires. Many of the people they conquered became followers of Islam, or **Muslims**.
- Later, through trade, Islam spread into regions that were not ruled by Muslims.

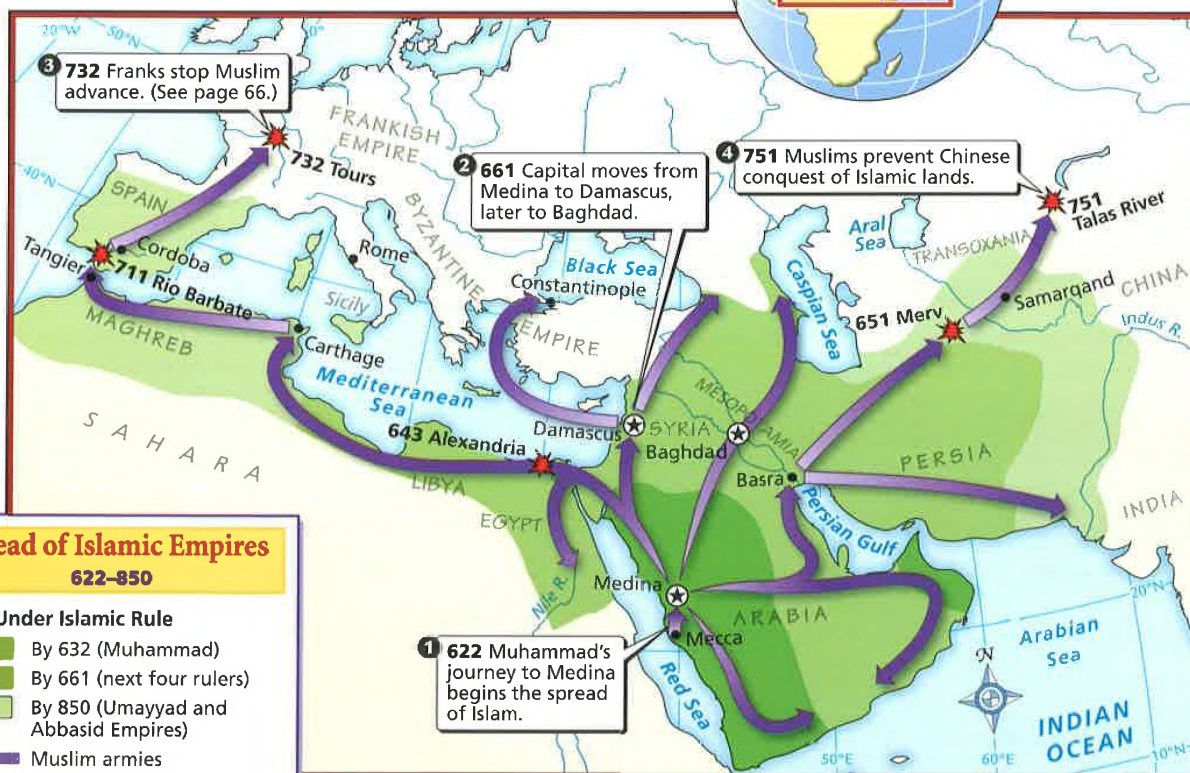


- A** The Qur'an (also spelled Koran) is the holy book of Islam. It includes basic religious duties of all Muslims.

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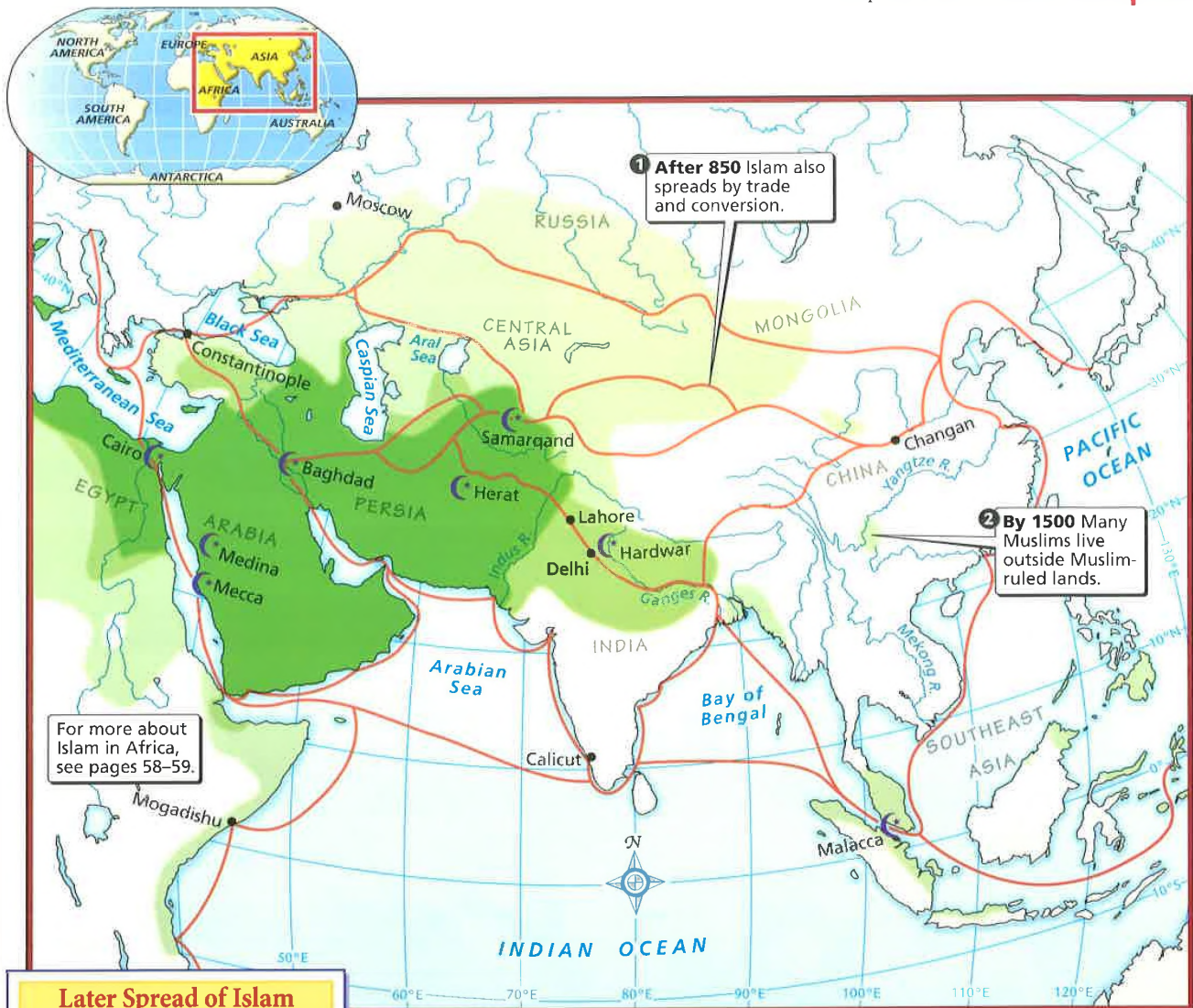
What's Islam?

Islam is a religion based on the teachings of Muhammad, whom Muslims believe was the messenger of God (called Allah in Arabic). Today Islam is one of the world's most widespread religions.



- B** Islam first expanded through military conquest. The rulers of the Islamic empires were also religious leaders.

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C After 850 the Islamic empire had begun to lose power, but Islam continued to spread. Muslim traders introduced Islamic culture to China, Southeast Asia, and Africa.



D Mecca, the birthplace of Muhammad, is the holiest city in Islam. Traveling to Mecca to pray, called the *hajj*, is one of the five major religious duties of Muslims.

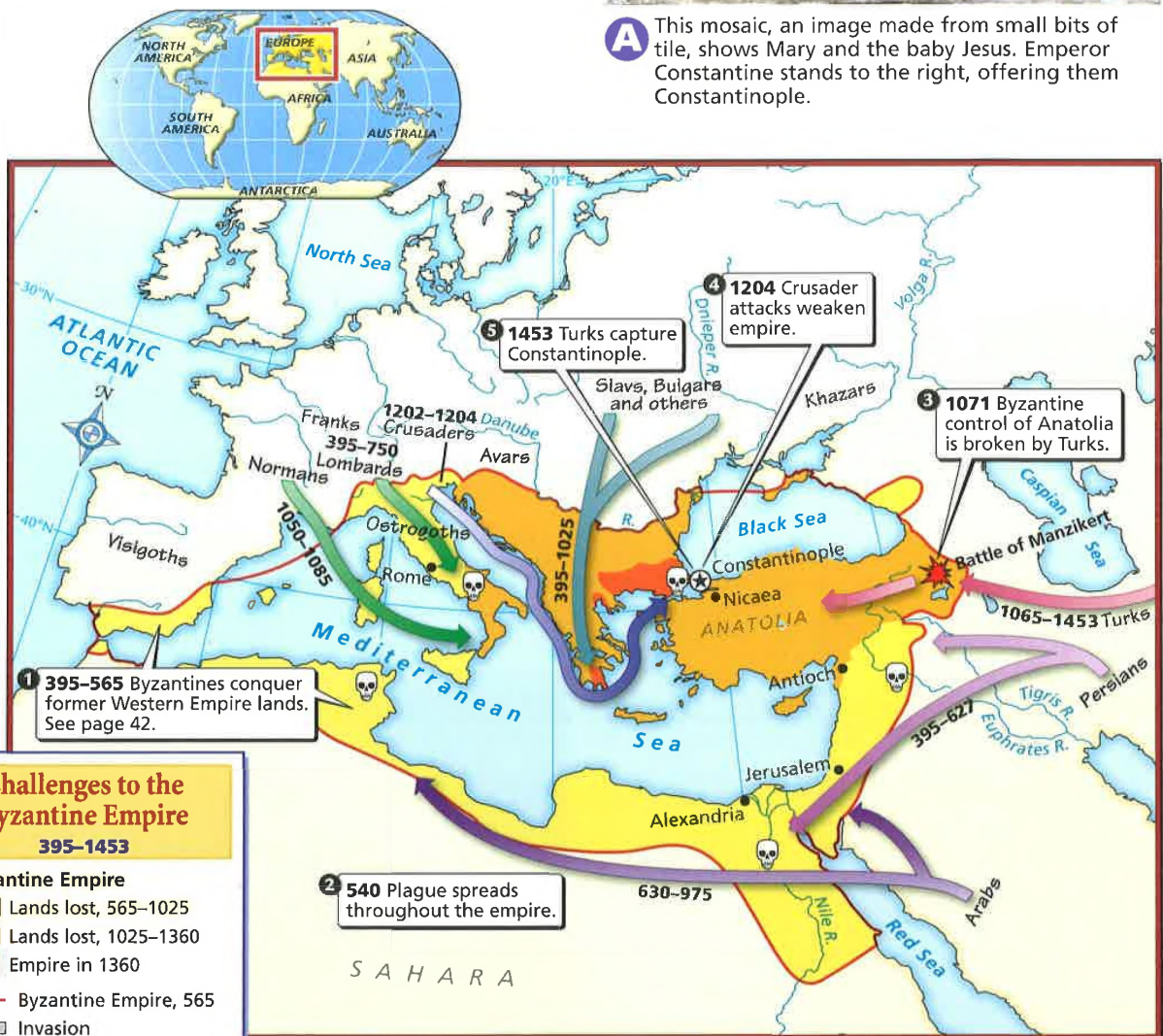
Growth and Decline of the Byzantine Empire

The Eastern Roman Empire became known as the **Byzantine Empire**. It outlasted the Western Empire by nearly 1000 years.

- The Byzantine Empire had many enemies. Islamic empires, led by Arabs and Turks, conquered much of the empire.
- Constantinople, the capital, was a major trade center. Wealth from trade was spent to keep the army strong.
- After 400 years of fighting, Turkish invaders conquered the empire.



A This mosaic, an image made from small bits of tile, shows Mary and the baby Jesus. Emperor Constantine stands to the right, offering them Constantinople.

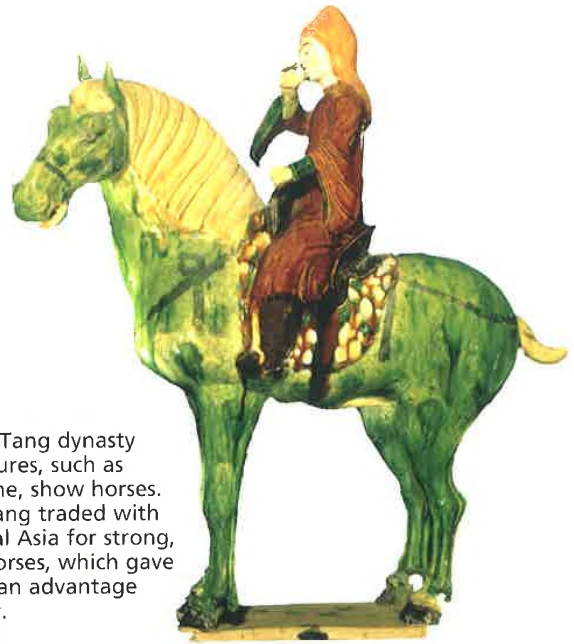


B At its greatest extent, the Byzantine Empire ruled much of the territory of the former Roman Empire. Deadly disease and military challenges made it difficult to hold on to these lands.

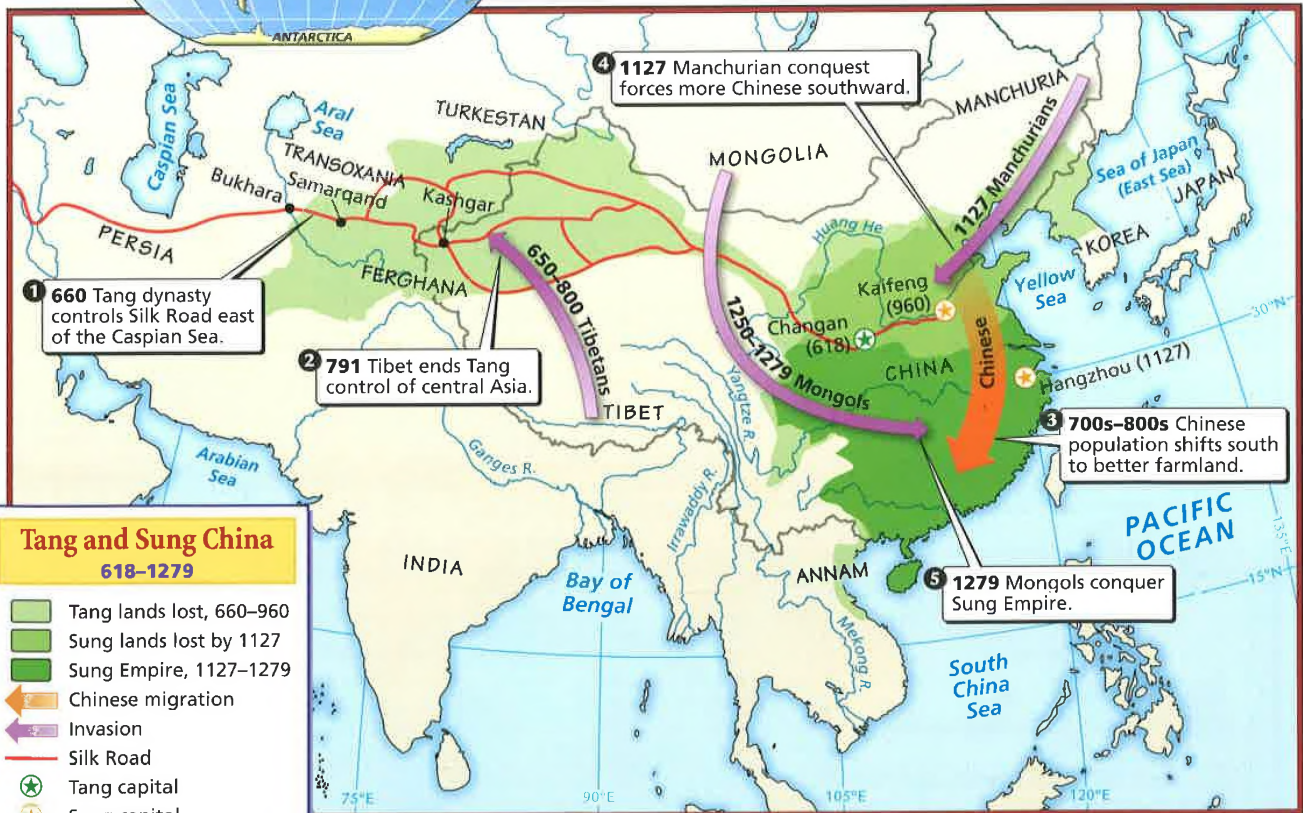
Tang and Sung Dynasties of China

During the Tang and Sung dynasties, trade as well as conflict between China and neighboring cultures increased.

- Under the control of the Tang dynasty, trade along the Silk Road flourished.
- Like the Byzantine emperors, Tang and Sung rulers defended their realm against many invasions by neighbors.
- By the end of the Sung dynasty, however, the Mongols had conquered all of China.



C Many Tang dynasty sculptures, such as this one, show horses. The Tang traded with Central Asia for strong, fast horses, which gave them an advantage in war.



Tang and Sung China 618–1279

- Tang lands lost, 660–960
- Sung lands lost by 1127
- Sung Empire, 1127–1279
- Chinese migration
- Invasion
- Silk Road
- Tang capital
- Sung capital
- TIBET Culture region
- China's boundary today

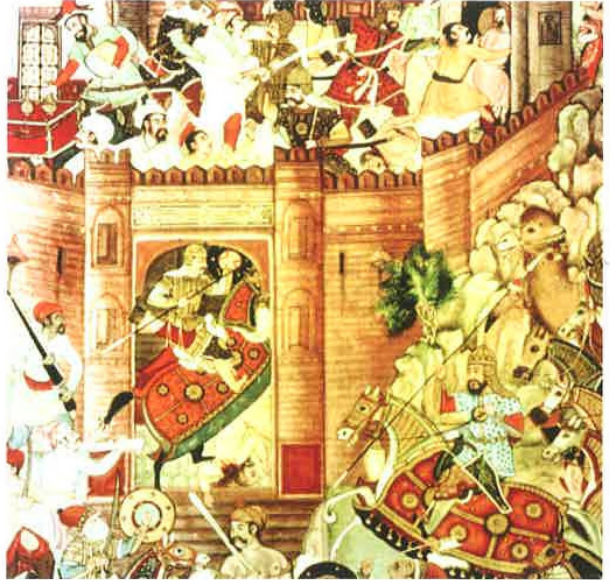
0 1000 2000 miles
0 1000 2000 kilometers

D Although China's boundaries shrank during the Tang and Sung dynasties, farming advances helped its population grow.

The Mongol Empire Spans Eurasia

Mongol tribes swept across Asia and Europe, creating one of the largest empires in world history.

- The Mongols were nomads who originally lived in the dry grasslands of Central Asia. They were excellent horsemen and ruthless warriors.
- The Mongols conquered Islamic and Chinese empires and destroyed major cities along the Silk Road.
- During Mongol rule, trade and cultural exchange in Europe and Asia increased.
- Mongol rulers spread Islamic and Chinese culture throughout their kingdoms.



B This illustration shows a Mongol attack on a neighboring kingdom. Mongol battles often ended in destruction and brutal massacres.

A The Mongols rapidly expanded their territory. Their speed of travel and military skill made them difficult to defeat.



How Big Was the Mongol Empire?

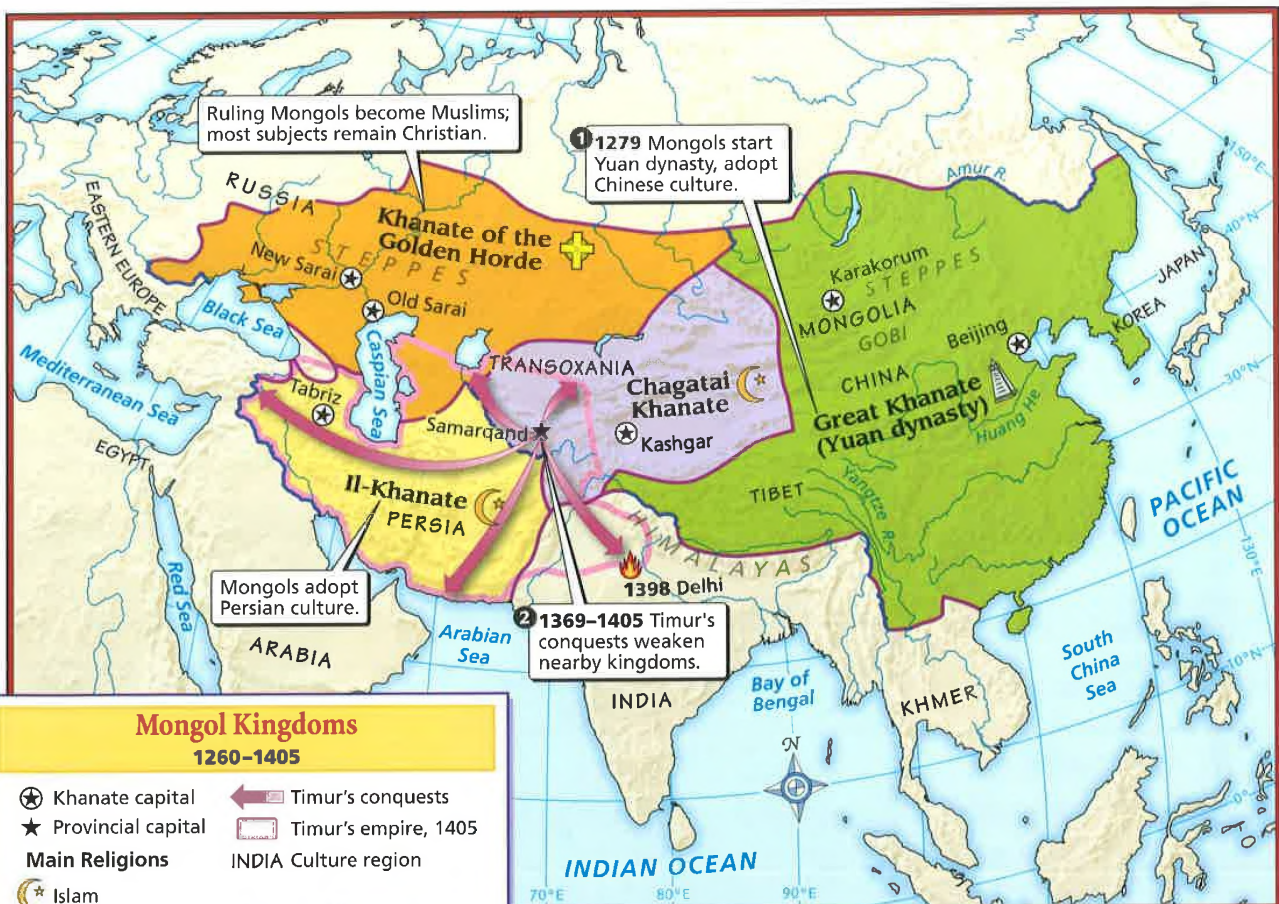
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C The Mongol Empire stretched from the Pacific Ocean to Eastern Europe and the Middle East. It was the largest land empire in history. Compare it to the size of the United States.



D Genghis Khan, which roughly means *Universal Ruler*, was born with the name Temujin. He united the Mongol tribes, introduced their first law code, and conquered much of Asia.



E After 1259 the Mongol Empire was divided into four regional khanates, or kingdoms. Many Mongol rulers adopted the cultures of the regions they had conquered.

Kingdoms of Southeast Asia

Unlike its neighbors India and China, Southeast Asia did not develop large empires. The region was ruled by many small kingdoms.

- Many culture groups lived in Southeast Asia. Their kingdoms were often at war.
- Kingdoms were influenced by Indian and Chinese cultures. Hinduism and Buddhism spread through the region.
- The Khmer kingdom of Angkor developed one of the region's longest-lasting civilizations.



A Angkor Wat, built in the 1100s, is located in the ancient city of Angkor. This religious monument is part of the region's largest temple complex.



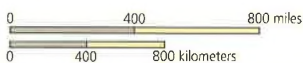
B

Core areas of major kingdoms emerged by the 800s. Surrounding areas were loosely controlled and often had more than one ruler.

Angkor and Southeast Asia 600–1200

Kingdoms and Their Core Areas

- Angkor
- Pagan
- Srivijaya
- Capital
- Thai Culture group
- Major trade route
- Hindu temple complex
- Buddhist temple complex



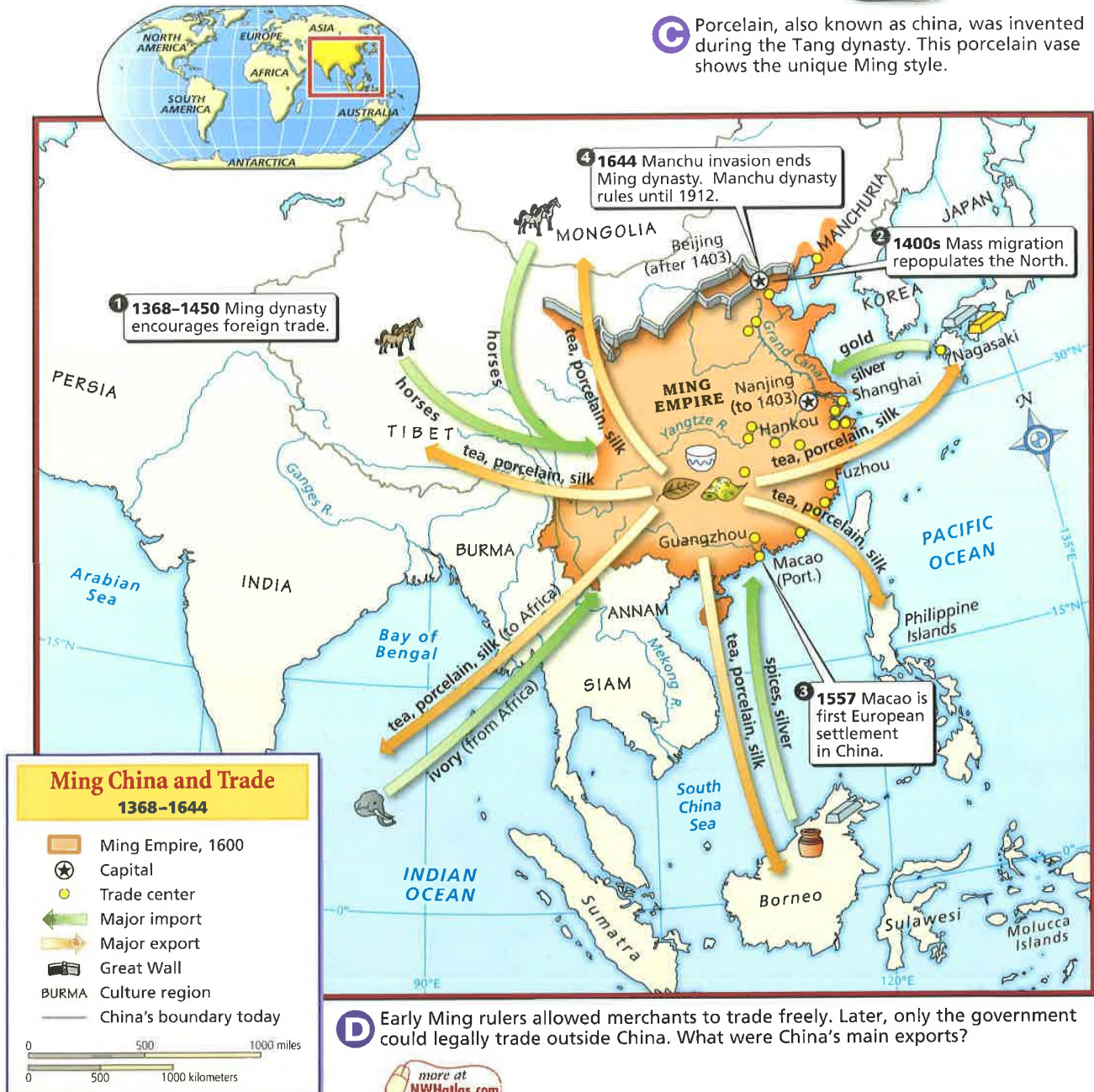
Ming Dynasty of China

After almost 100 years of foreign rule in China, the Ming dynasty restored Chinese control. Ming rulers brought political and economic growth to China.

- Ming emperors ended Mongol rule. They rebuilt regions of the empire damaged from years of war.
- To rebuild northern China, Ming rulers moved the capital to Beijing and encouraged people to move back north.
- In the 1600s rebellions and war weakened the Ming dynasty. Northern invaders then conquered China.



C Porcelain, also known as china, was invented during the Tang dynasty. This porcelain vase shows the unique Ming style.



D Early Ming rulers allowed merchants to trade freely. Later, only the government could legally trade outside China. What were China's main exports?

From Imperial to Feudal Japan

Unlike mainland Asian civilizations, Japan was rarely threatened by invaders. However, it was influenced by neighboring cultures.

- Japan's religion, written language, and government were based on ideas from China and Korea.
- Strong emperors ruled early Japan. Over time, civil wars divided Japan into tiny kingdoms with their own rulers.
- As internal conflict decreased, a more unified Japan increased trade with neighboring regions.

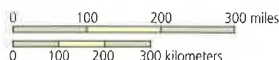
A

Conflicts between land-owning families weakened the emperor's political power. By 1192 **shoguns** (generals) took over as the true rulers of Japan.

Ruling Families of Japan 552–1300

Main Land-owning Families, 1183

-  Fujiwara
-  Minamoto
-  Taira
-  Emperor's capital
-  Shogun's capital



Top 10 Cities, 900

City Locations



Rank/City (Modern Country)

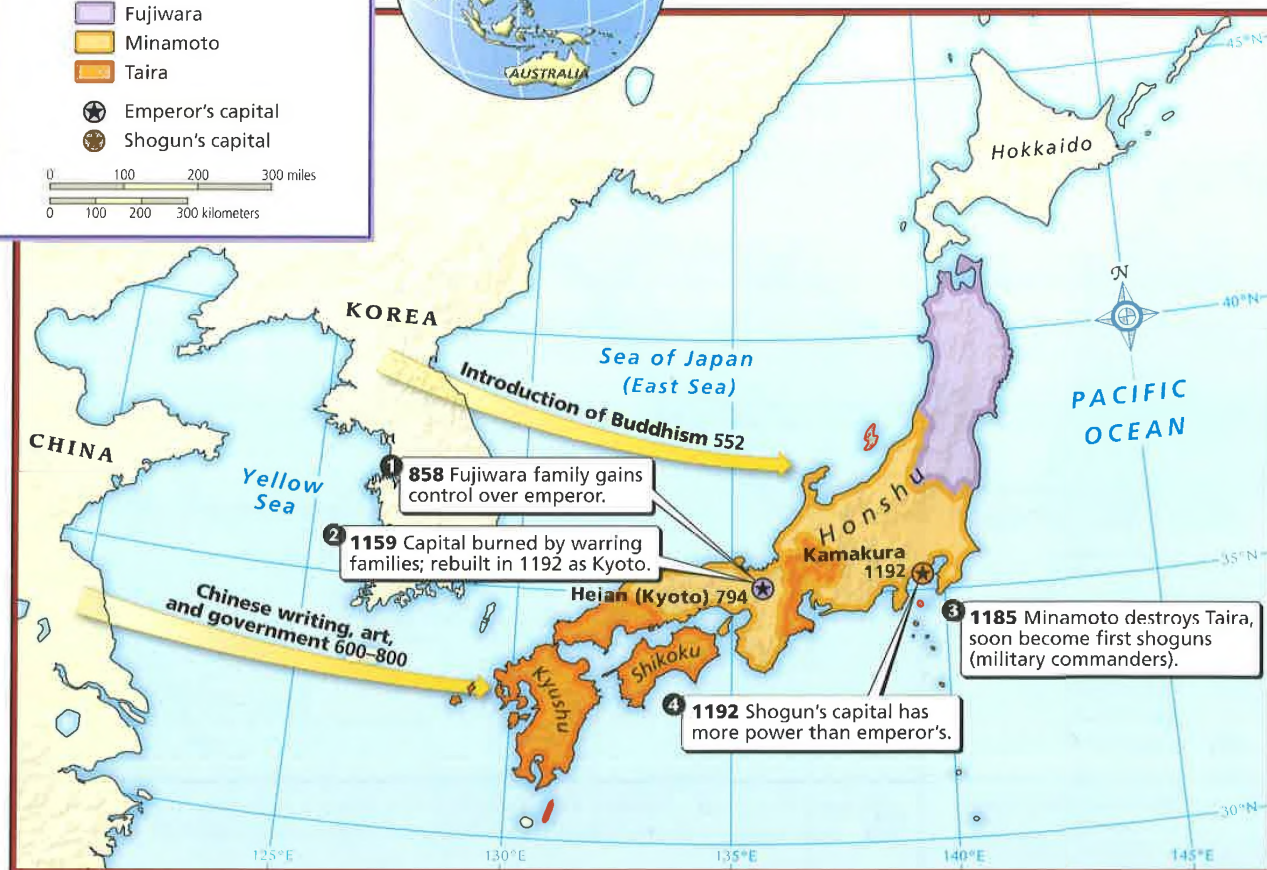
Population

1	Baghdad (Iraq)	900,000
2	Changan (China)	500,000
3	Constantinople (Turkey)	300,000
4	Kyoto (Japan)	200,000
5	Cordoba (Spain)	200,000
6	Alexandria (Egypt)	175,000
7	Luoyang (China)	150,000
8	Fustat (Egypt)	150,000
9	Manyakheta (India)	100,000
10	Kairwan (Tunisia)	100,000

B

Kyoto was the imperial, or the emperor's, capital. Strong imperial power made Kyoto one of the world's great cities.

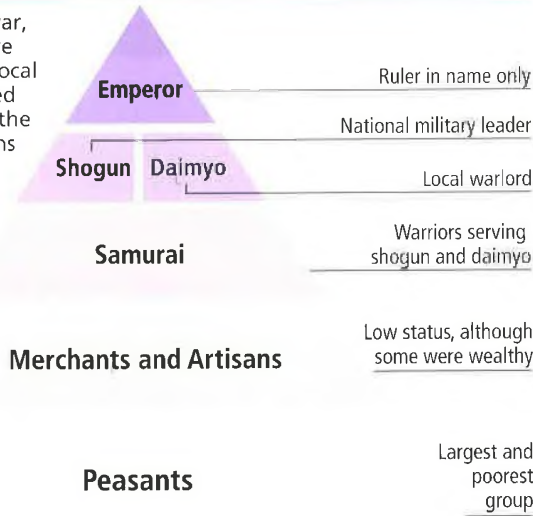
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SOCIAL STRUCTURE

Japanese Feudal Structure, 1467–1867

C After years of civil war, a new social structure emerged in Japan. Local military leaders, called *daimyo*, challenged the power of the shoguns with armies of paid samurai. Compare this chart with the chart on page 68.



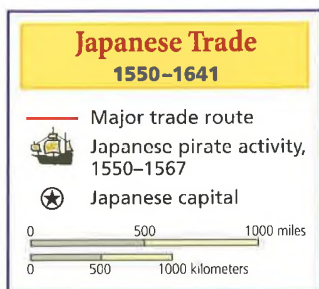
D Samurai followed a strict honor code called **bushido**, or “way of the warrior.” They valued honesty, courage, and fighting skills.

If they fought with swords, why were they called sho-guns?

Shogun means *great general* in Japanese. The first shogun, Yoritomo, received his title from the emperor in 1192. Yoritomo established a military government called a *shogunate*.

E

In the late 1500s legal and illegal Japanese trade increased in East and Southeast Asia. About ten thousand Japanese lived outside of Japan, some as traders.



UNIT 5

African Empires

500 B.C. (B.C.E.) to A.D. (C.E.) 1600

A.D. 570
Axum loses
control of Yemen.

500 B.C. (B.C.E.)

B.C. (B.C.E.) < > A.D. (C.E.)

A.D. (C.E.) 500

500 B.C.
Bantu migration begins.

A.D. 321
Christianity is adopted
by king of Axum.

A.D. 639
Muslim Arabs invade
North Africa.

Early Civilizations of Africa

Many different cultures developed in Africa after Egypt and Kush (see pages 18–19).

- The Bantu people of western Africa spread east and south beginning around 500 B.C. They spread ironworking, farming, and herding across central and southern Africa.
- In the east, Axum became a strong empire. It defeated Kush and controlled trade on the Red Sea.
- Axum kings converted to Christianity, increasing contact between eastern Africa and the Mediterranean region.

SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY Bantu Innovations



Iron
Produced iron tools
such as axes, hoes,
knives, and spears.



New Crops
Introduced plantains,
creating a year-round
supply of food.



Pastoralism
Developed the practice
of moving herds to fresh
grazing land.

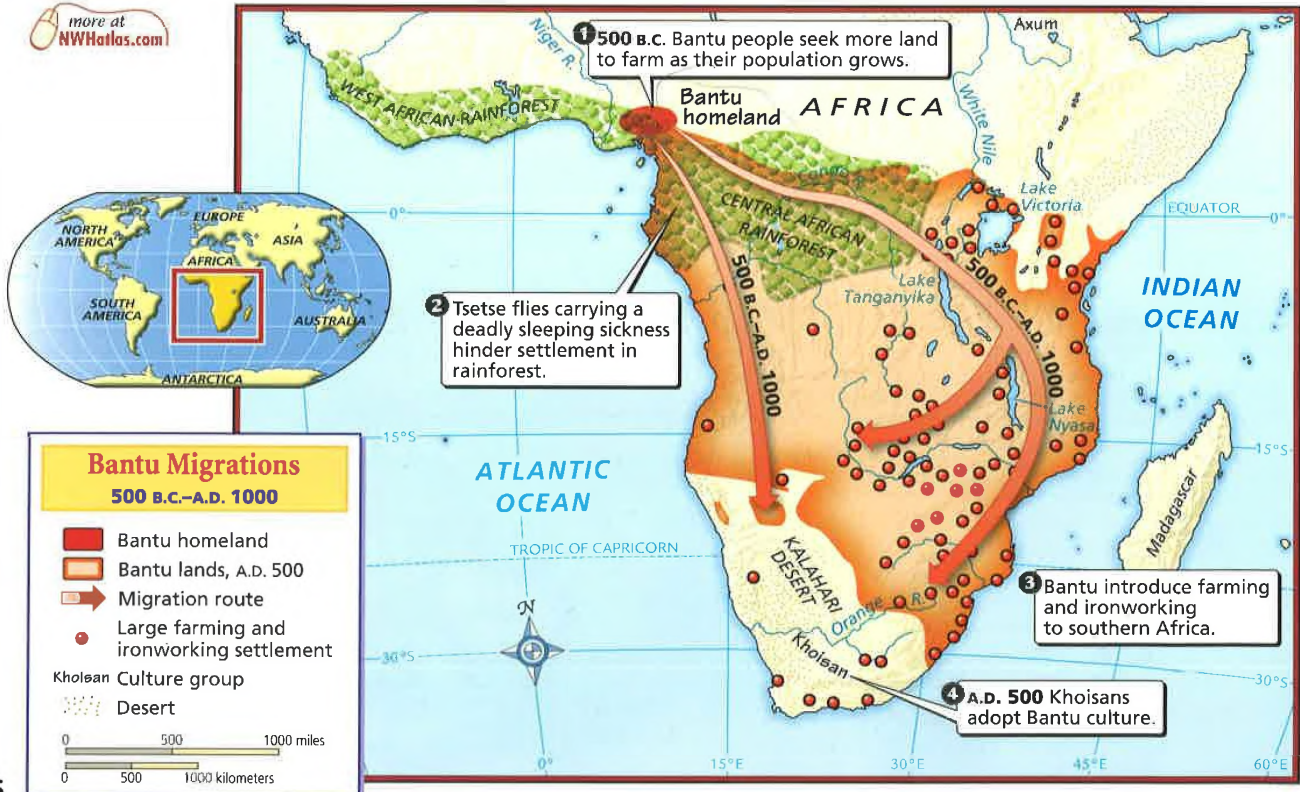
A

Bantu-speaking farmers and herders migrated for about 1,500 years. They combined with local culture groups except in areas unsuitable for farming. Today there are more than 300 different Bantu culture groups.

B

Horses and larger breeds of cattle died of sleeping sickness in central and southern Africa. As a result, Bantu farmers could not use plows. They also needed crops that could survive heat, floods, and drought.

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A.D. 700
Ghana becomes the first empire in West Africa.

A.D. 919
Fatamids take over Tunisia.

A.D. 1187
Ayyubid sultan **Saladin** captures Jerusalem.

A.D. 1240
Mali Empire is established.

A.D. 1355
Ibn Battuta finishes his book *Travels*.

A.D. 1500
Swahili city-states thrive on trade.

A.D. (C.E.) 1000

A.D. (C.E.) 1500

A.D. 850
Kilwa is one of the earliest Swahili cities.

A.D. 1076
Almoravids conquer Ghana.

A.D. 1100
Great Zimbabwe controls southern trade routes.

A.D. 1335
Songhai Empire is established.

A.D. 1400
Timbuktu is the center of Mali culture.

A.D. 1591
Songhai falls.

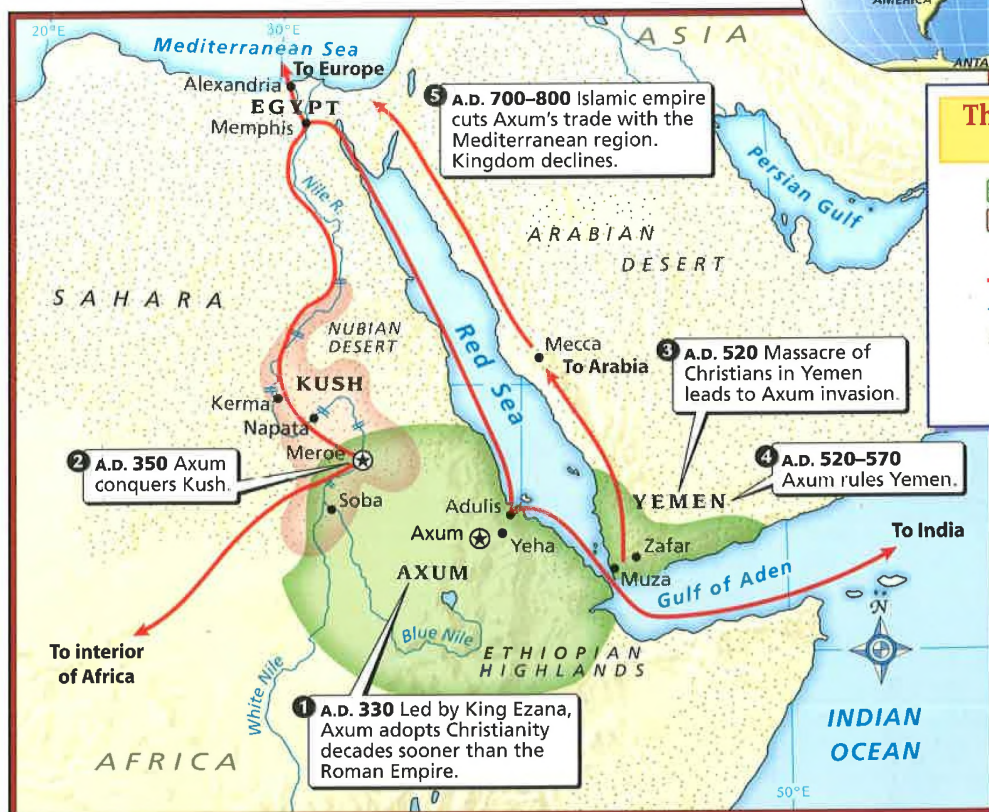
C

The royal tombs of Axum have large steles, or stone monuments, carved with false doors and windows. This stele is for the tomb of King Ezana, the first Christian king.



Where does it come from?

Both the Axum and Bantu cultures are **indigenous** to Africa, meaning they originally developed there. Christianity is not indigenous to Africa but was introduced to the continent by travelers.



The Kingdom of Axum

A.D. 100–800

- Kingdom of Axum
- Kingdom of Kush
- Capital
- Flow of trade
- Cataract (waterfall)
- Desert

0 200 400 miles
0 200 400 kilometers

D

Axum controlled the ivory and incense trade to India and the Byzantine Empire. Axum fought Persia for control of Yemen and Arabia just before Muhammad was born in Mecca (see page 46).

Islamic Kingdoms of North Africa

Muslims began conquering the Byzantines and Vandals in North Africa in 639 (see page 46). However, Muslim North Africans soon gained independence from the Islamic empires further east.

- Arab migrants and the indigenous Berber people formed new kingdoms. These kingdoms expanded into sub-Saharan Africa, Europe, and southwest Asia.
- North Africa grew as a center of learning. Muslim and Jewish scholars wrote books on mathematics, science, and philosophy (see page 66). These books later influenced Western European thought.
- North Africa also became a major center of trade. North African goods and merchants moved across Europe, Asia, and Africa.

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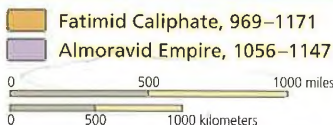
A This illustration shows warriors from the Fatimid Caliphate. The Fatimids conquered Egypt and later founded Cairo.



B Anger against the greed of Muslim rulers in Spain and Arabia led the Fatimids and Almoravids to power. Their kingdoms faced continuous threats from Christians, other Muslims, and each other.



North African Islamic Empires 919–1171



What do algebra and syrup have in common?

Both words are from Arabic. When Europeans studied Arab science books, they found things they had never heard of. As a result, they incorporated Arabic words including *al-jabr* and *sarab* into their vocabulary.

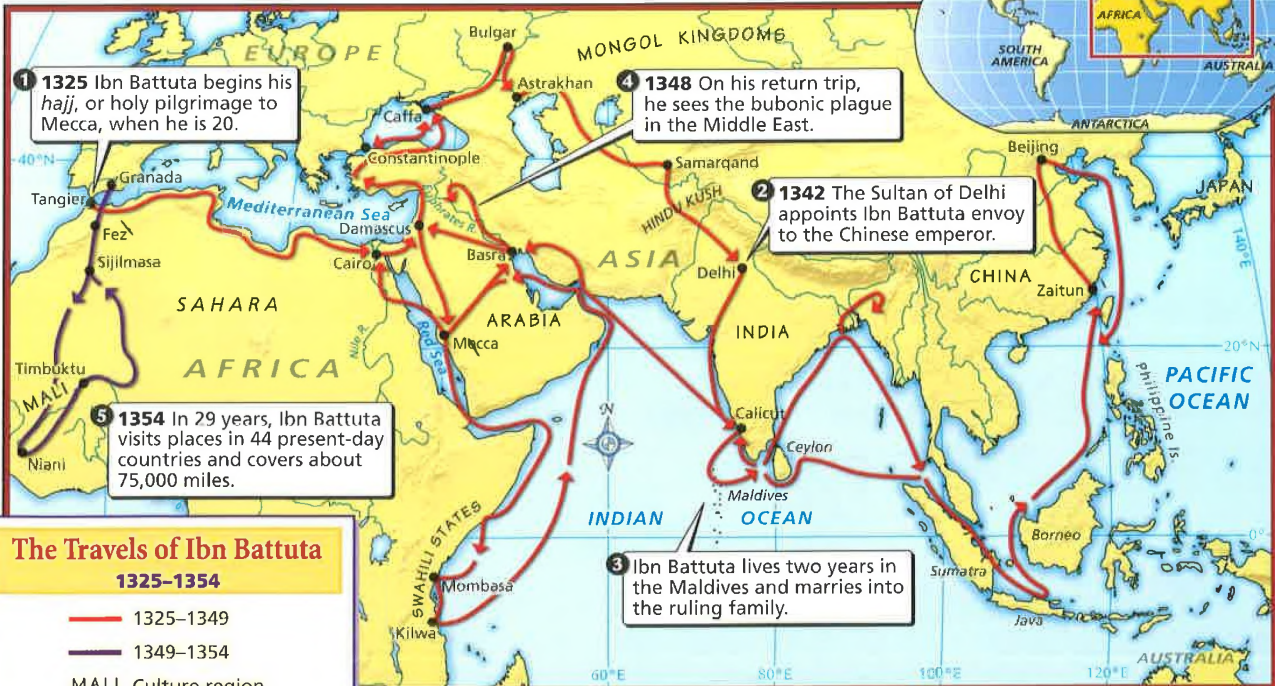
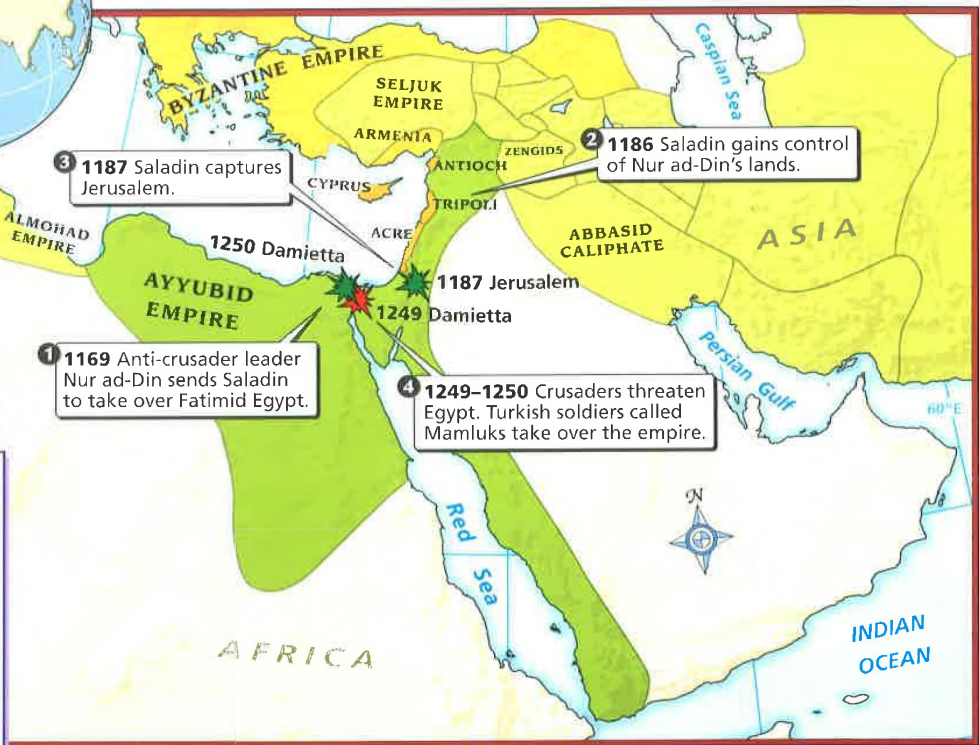
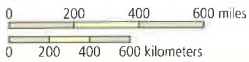


Kurdish commander Saladin conquered Fatimid Egypt as part of a larger war against Crusaders from Western Europe (see page 71). His dynasty, the Ayyubids, survived until a new crusade invaded Egypt.

Ayyubid Empire 1169–1250

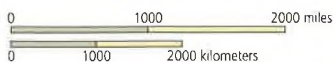
- Ayyubid Empire
- Other Muslim kingdoms
- Crusader kingdoms
- Other Christian kingdoms
- ★ Islamic victory
- ★ Christian victory

Map shows boundaries of 1200.



The Travels of Ibn Battuta 1325–1354

- 1325–1349
- 1349–1354
- MALI Culture region



D Ibn Battuta was born in Morocco. He visited nearly every Islamic country and several non-Islamic countries. His book *Rihlah* or *Travels* contains some of the best descriptions of life in the 1300s.



Empires of West Africa

Western African empires developed south of the Sahara, in the Sahel region. These kingdoms became wealthy through trade.

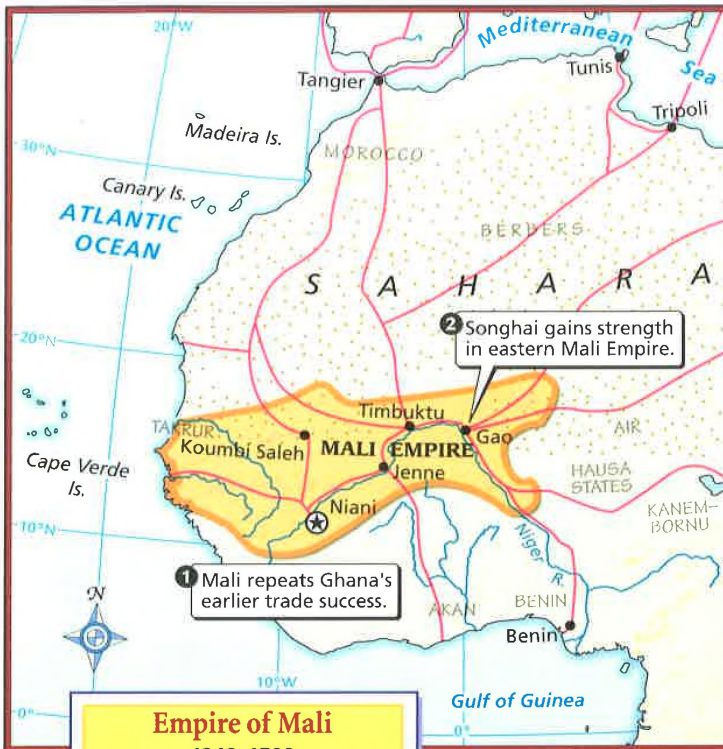
- Ghana first controlled the crucial gold-producing areas and the southern end of the Saharan trade routes.
- After Ghana fell, new Islamic empires grew in the same area. First Mali then Songhai controlled the gold and the southern trade route.
- Trade cities such as Jenne and Timbuktu were centers of West African learning for centuries.



A Western African cities developed along trade routes to the Mediterranean. The city of Jenne, in the modern country of Mali, remains a trading center.



B No one is sure exactly when the Ghana Empire was established. By 700 Ghana was the most powerful kingdom in West Africa. The Almoravids (see page 58) probably weakened or destroyed the empire.



Why salt?

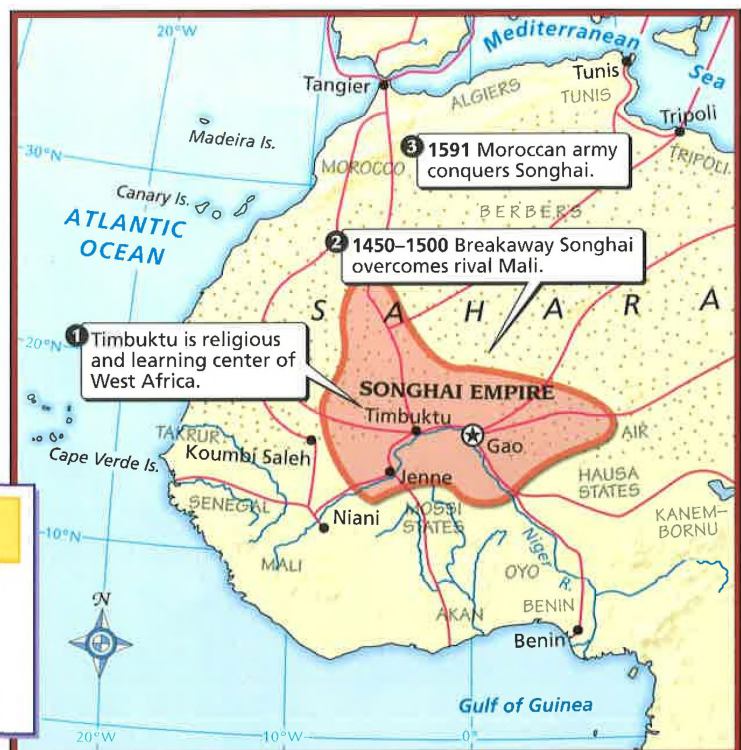
Humans and animals need salt, especially in hot climates. People usually make salt by evaporating natural salt water. In West Africa, the humid climate made this difficult. As a result, West Africans traded their gold and ivory for salt mined or evaporated in the Sahara.



Sundiata Keita founded the Mali Empire around 1230. The Mali Empire spread Islam throughout West Africa. New horse-riding armies were able to move quickly across the Sahel.



Mansa Musa (King Moses) ruled Mali from 1307 to 1332. His wealth became legendary outside of Africa when he set off on his *hajj* with over 70,000 servants and 12 tons of gold.



Sunni Ali lead a revolt against Mali, establishing the Songhai Empire. Even as the empire grew, West African trade was shifting from the Sahara to the Atlantic Ocean.

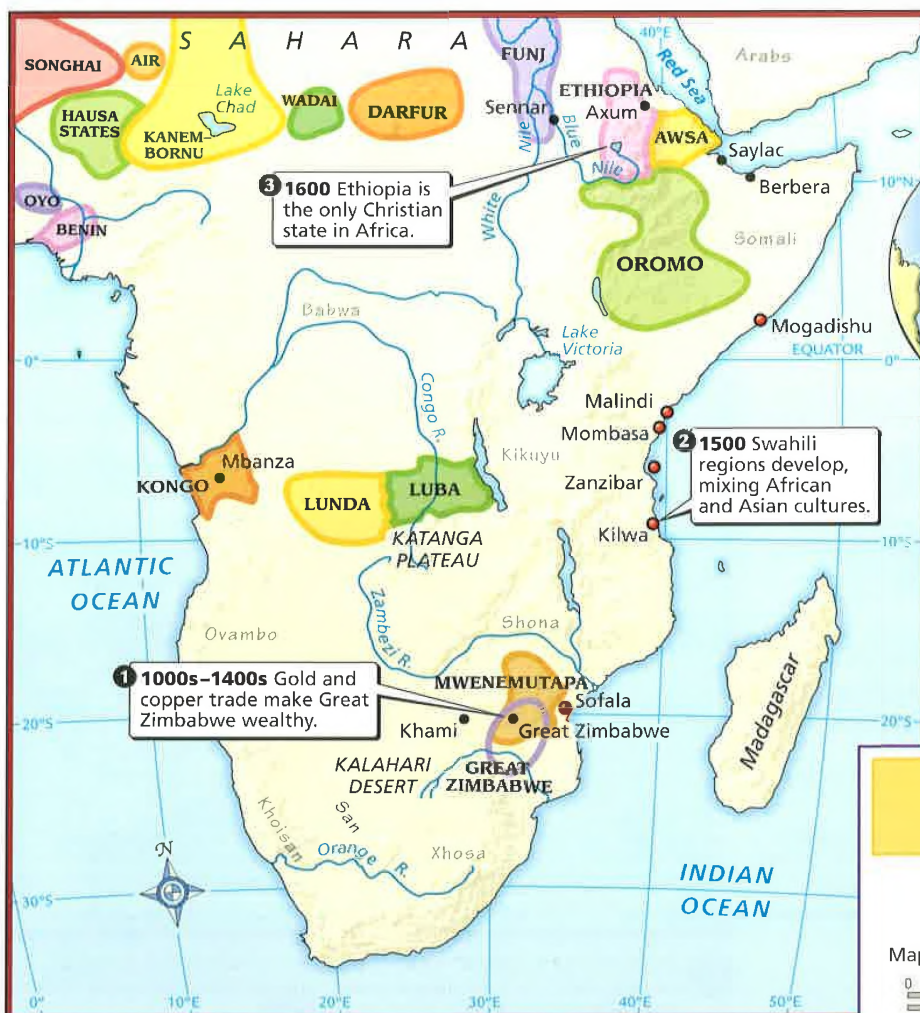
African States and Trade

Trade strengthened African states and empires as it linked the economies of Africa, Asia, and Europe.

- In East Africa, Islamic and indigenous African cultures mixed to form a new culture called Swahili. Swahili city-states developed along the coast.
- Bantu farming villages grew into many different states throughout central and southern Africa.
- Before 1500 most African trade went across the Sahara or to the Indian Ocean.
- Salt and gold were the most important goods within Africa. Gold and ivory were valuable for trade with the rest of the world.



A The Shona of southeastern Africa built Great Zimbabwe as a trade center and capital. This walled area was designed to look like a cattle pen, probably as a sign of the king's wealth. Locate Great Zimbabwe on map B.



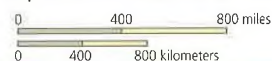
B By 1600 many states had emerged in Central and East Africa. These states had diverse cultures, systems of government, economic activities, and religious beliefs.

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Bantu and East African States 1000-1600

- Swahili city-state
- Shona Culture group

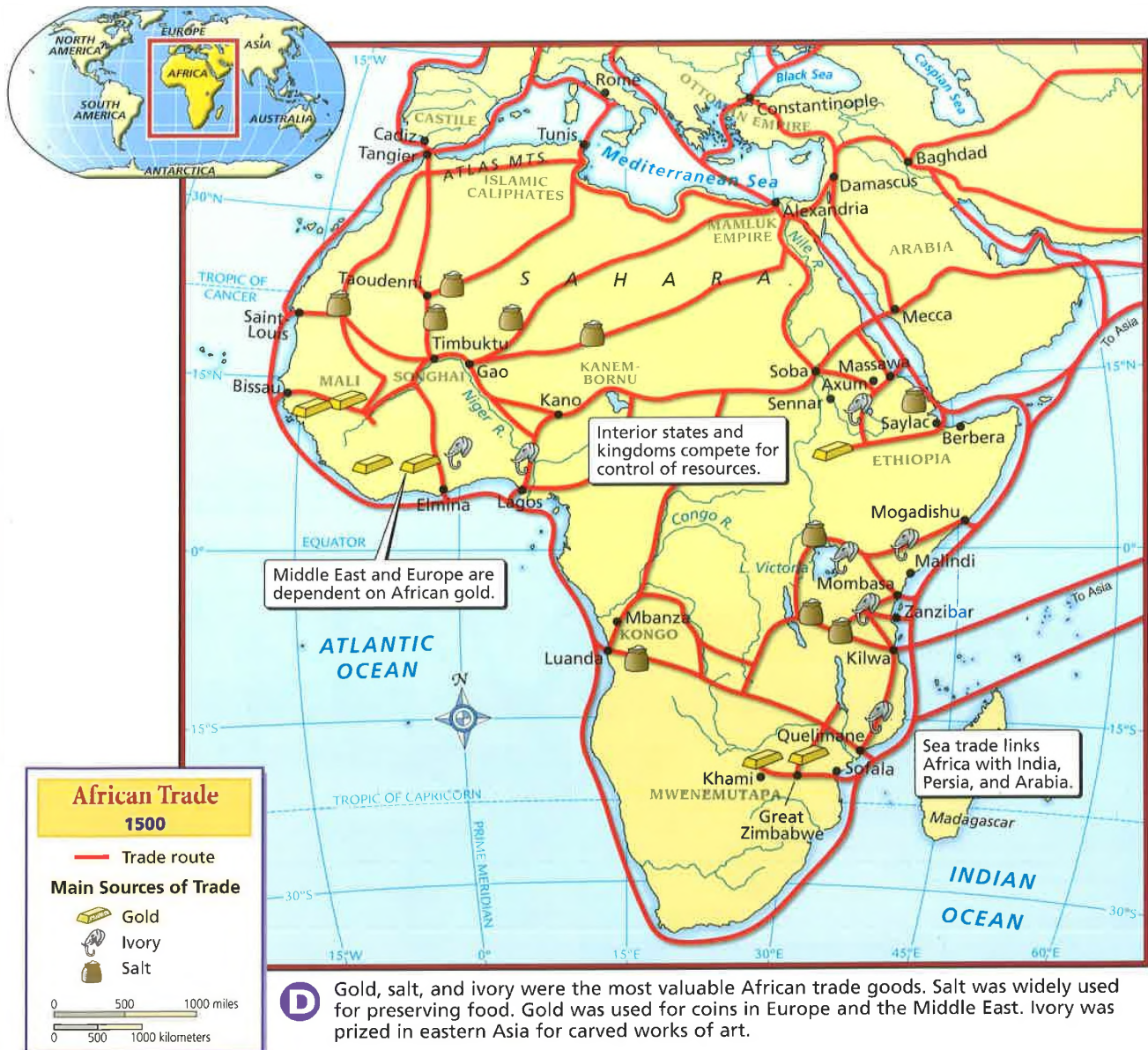
Map shows boundaries of 1530.



Top 10 Cities, 1200

City Locations	Rank/City (Modern Country)	Population
	1 Hangzhou (China)	255,000
	2 Fez (Morocco)	200,000
	3 Cairo (Egypt)	200,000
	4 Pagan (Myanmar [Burma])	180,000
	5 Kamakura (Japan)	175,000
	6 Angkor (Cambodia)	150,000
	7 Constantinople (Turkey)	150,000
	8 Palermo (Italy)	150,000
	9 Marrakech (Morocco)	150,000
	10 Seville (Spain)	150,000

C In 1200 most of the largest cities were in East Asia and Africa. Where in Africa were the continent's largest cities?



D Gold, salt, and ivory were the most valuable African trade goods. Salt was widely used for preserving food. Gold was used for coins in Europe and the Middle East. Ivory was prized in eastern Asia for carved works of art.

400

600

800

418
Visigoths start a kingdom in Spain.

432
St. Patrick introduces Christianity to Ireland.

789
Vikings' first raid strikes Portland, England.

800
Charlemagne is crowned "Emperor of the West."

Early Kingdoms of Medieval Europe

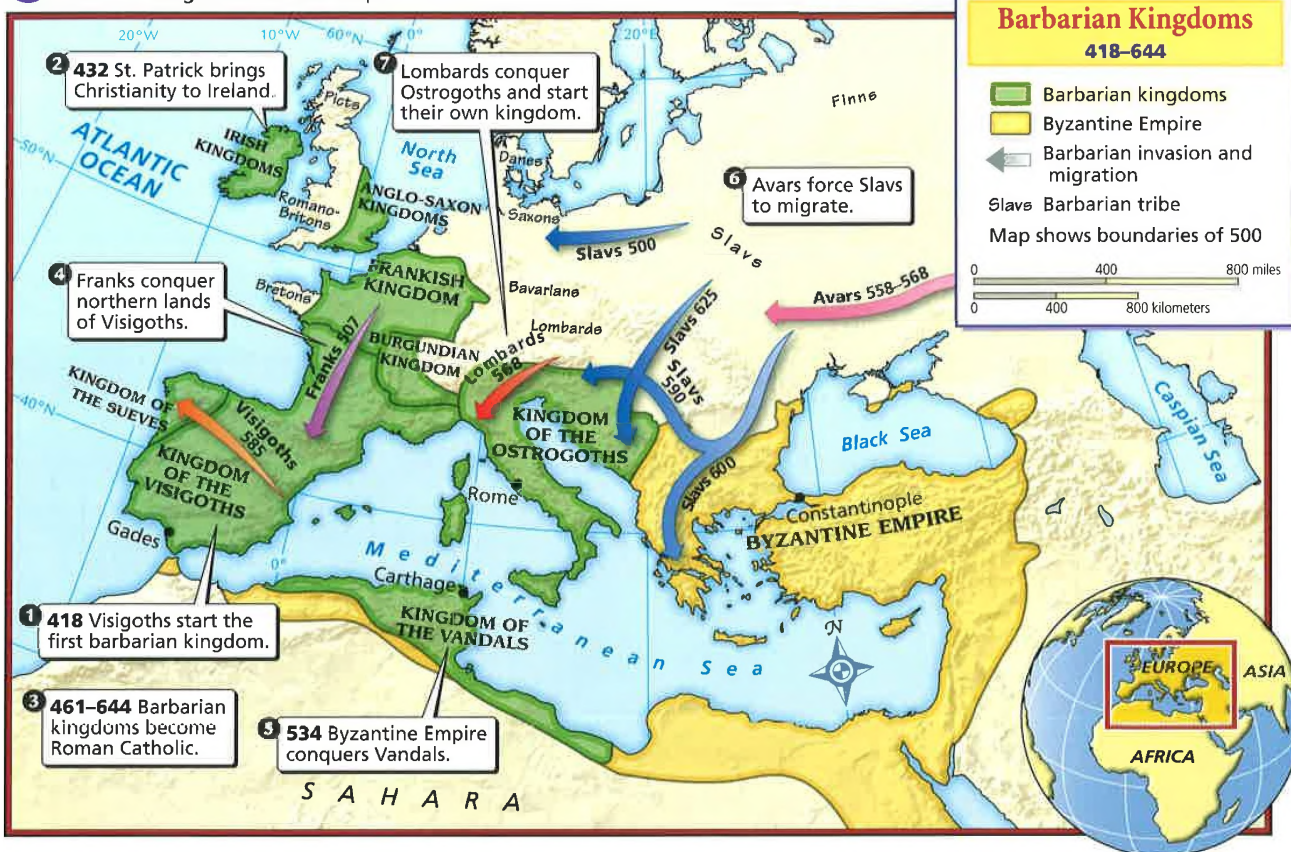
During the Middle Ages or medieval era, many Europeans were poor, uneducated, and violent.

- Early in the Middle Ages, barbarian tribes settled in Western Europe and established their own kingdoms.
- Barbarian kings, wanting to be as civilized as the Romans, became Roman Catholic.
- One Frankish king, Charlemagne, conquered much of Western Europe and launched education reforms.



B Charlemagne, a Frank, conquered the Bavarians, Lombards, and Avars. He hoped to restore the Roman Empire in the West. Here his army battles the Saxons.

A Compare the barbarian invasions on page 43 with the kingdoms on this map.



1066
Normans take control of England.

1095
First Crusade is called by Pope Urban II.

1347
Plague-infected rats arrive in Sicily.

1453
Ottomans conquer Constantinople.

1000

1200

1400

1600

936
Otto I creates what will be the Holy Roman Empire.

1215
Magna Carta gives rights to free men in England.

1337–1453
Hundred Years' War fought between England and France.

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Charlemagne's Frankish Empire 771–814

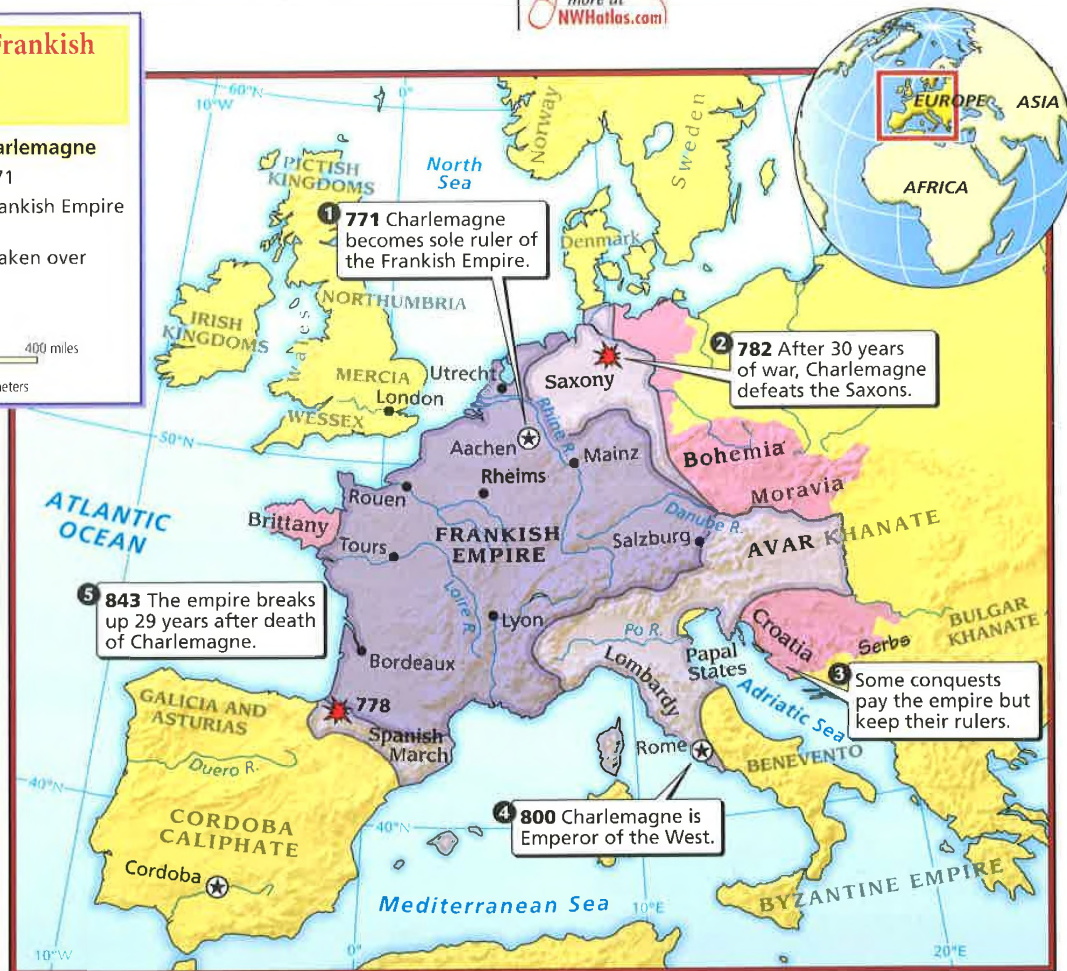
Expansion Under Charlemagne

- Frankish Empire, 771
- Additions to the Frankish Empire by 814
- Defeated but not taken over
- Battle
- Capital

0 200 400 miles
0 200 400 kilometers



Charlemagne's empire extended beyond what is now France into lands that are now Germany, Italy, Switzerland, Belgium, and the Netherlands. His empire spread Christianity into new areas.



CULTURE

Education in the Frankish Empire

Who can read?

After the fall of Rome, education in most of Western Europe collapsed. Monks saved and copied books and taught a few students to read. Monasteries remained the center of European learning for almost 1000 years.

Before Charlemagne		Charlemagne's Education Reform	
Boys studying to be clergy	Students	All boys	
Some children of aristocrats			
Grammar, Rhetoric*	Subjects taught	Grammar, Rhetoric, Logic, Geometry, Arithmetic, Astronomy, Music	
Monasteries			
Schools founded by bishops	Location of schools	Palace School in Aachen	
		Primary schools in every city and village	

*involved reading, rereading, commenting on, and imitating the classics



At that time, lessons were taught in Latin. Charlemagne brought in teachers from England, Ireland, Spain, and Italy. But, without money or enough teachers, Charlemagne's education reform was largely a dream.

Moorish Spain

In 711 the Moors, Muslims from northwestern Africa, invaded Spain. Their Islamic kingdoms survived in Spain and Portugal for 800 years.

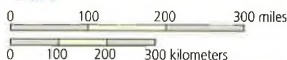
- The Moors brought learning back to Spain with ancient Greek and new Arab books on science, math, and philosophy.
- Many Moorish kingdoms were tolerant of Christians and Jews.
- Over the centuries, Christians from northern Spain, France, and England fought to push the Moors out of Europe.

A

The Moors quickly fought their way across Spain and Portugal. Christian forces retreated and held out in Asturias.

Moorish Conquest

- Moorish army invasion
- Moorish control, 710
- Moorish gains, 711–719
- Christian control, 719
- ★ Moorish victory
- ★ Christian victory



B This mosque in Cordoba, the Mezquita, was once a Visigoth Christian church. The Moors started rebuilding it in 784, using materials from an old Roman temple on the site. Today the building is used as a Roman Catholic cathedral.

SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY Islamic Contributions

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$$x = \frac{(y-z)}{b^2}$$

Mathematics

- Introduced a number system from India, now known as Arabic numerals, to the West
- Invented the decimal point
- Developed fractions
- Developed and applied algebra

Medicine

- Invented surgical instruments, including the forceps, syringe, and scalpel
- Wrote leading textbooks on surgery and medicine, used in Europe for 500 years



Navigation

- Developed an accurate astrolabe



Industry

- Built the first windmill



C The Moors improved upon mathematics, medicine, and technology from the East (see pages 44–45). The rest of Western Europe was significantly behind Spain in these areas.

Viking Impact on Europe

Vikings came from Scandinavia—Denmark, Sweden, and Norway. They were fierce warriors and superb sailors.

- Vikings terrorized towns along the coasts and rivers of Europe. They murdered villagers and looted and burned their towns.
- Vikings also built settlements in Europe as well as in Iceland and Greenland.
- Viking sailors reached North America, becoming the first Europeans to see the Americas.

D Viking ships used sails and oars to cross open water and move up rivers. Vikings landed quickly and left before defenders could gather.



Feudalism and the Holy Roman Empire

Although there were kings during the Middle Ages, power was held by local leaders.

- To govern his land and protect it from invaders, each local leader—usually a noble—needed his own soldiers, supplies, and fortified castles. The result was a system known as **feudalism**.
- One leader, Otto I, created a feudal empire later called the Holy Roman Empire. In the empire, local leaders held the real power.
- The Holy Roman Empire survived for over 800 years.

SOCIAL STRUCTURE

Feudalism in the Middle Ages



- B** In 1215 English barons (lords) forced King John to sign the Magna Carta or Great Charter. This document limited the power of the king and is still considered part of the English constitution.

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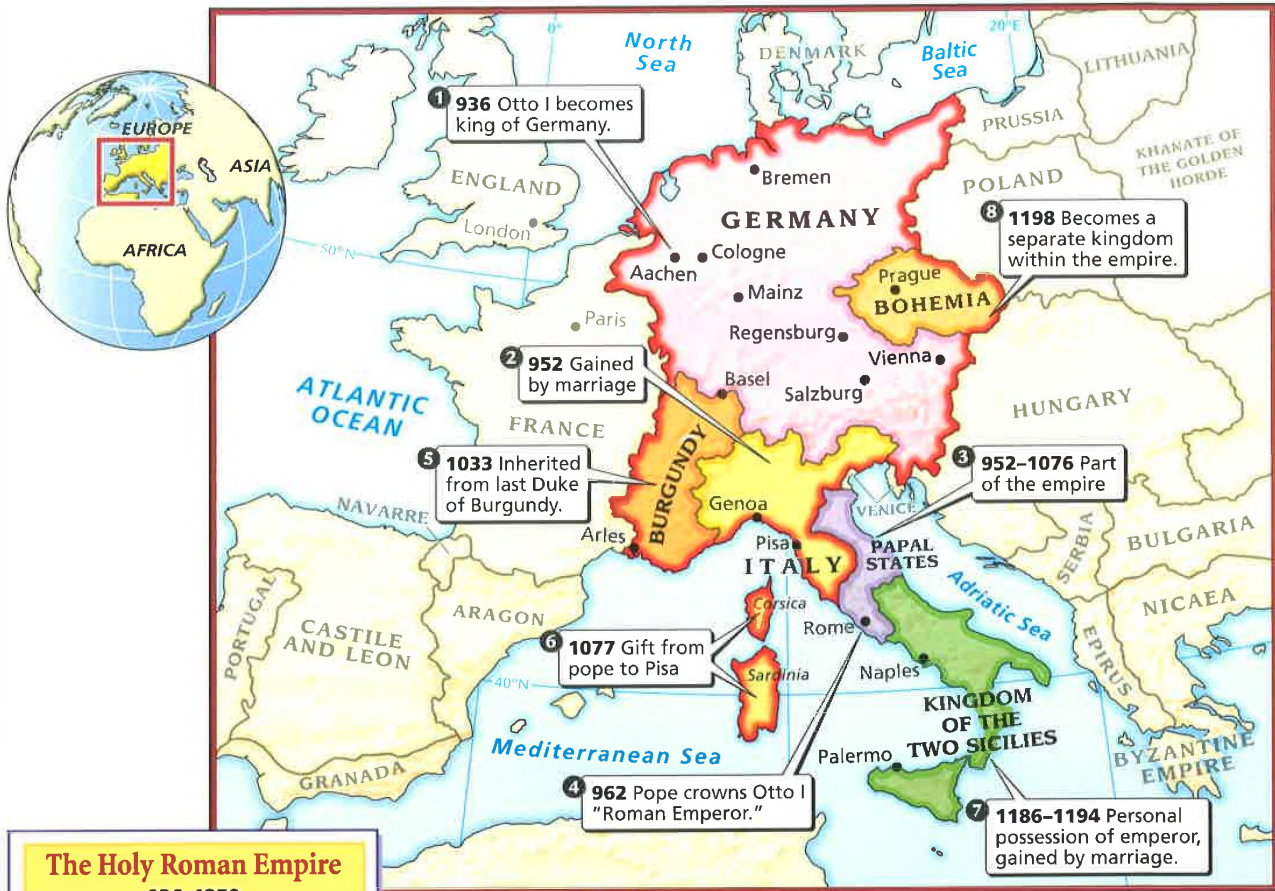


Medieval Manor and Village

1100

- 1 Manor (lord's home)
- 2 Church
- 3 Mill
- 4 Mill pond
- 5 Village
- 6 Community pasture
- 7 Wood lot
- 8 Lands for lord's personal use

- C** In much of Europe, lords owned manors like this one. Peasants who were the property of their lords were called **serfs**. Serfs farmed land both for their lords, who were usually nobles, and for themselves.



D The Holy Roman Empire grew through conquest, marriage, and inheritance. But its emperors did not have firm control over the empire, and each region had its own laws.

How Big Was the Holy Roman Empire?

Holy? Roman? Empire?

Otto I united northern Europe with the Roman Catholic Church. Later emperors named this territory the Holy Roman Empire. Like Otto, they were violent, German, and did not have much real power.



E

The Holy Roman Empire included almost all of central Europe. Compare this empire with the original Roman Empire on page 39. Also compare it to the size of the United States.

Crusades to the Holy Land

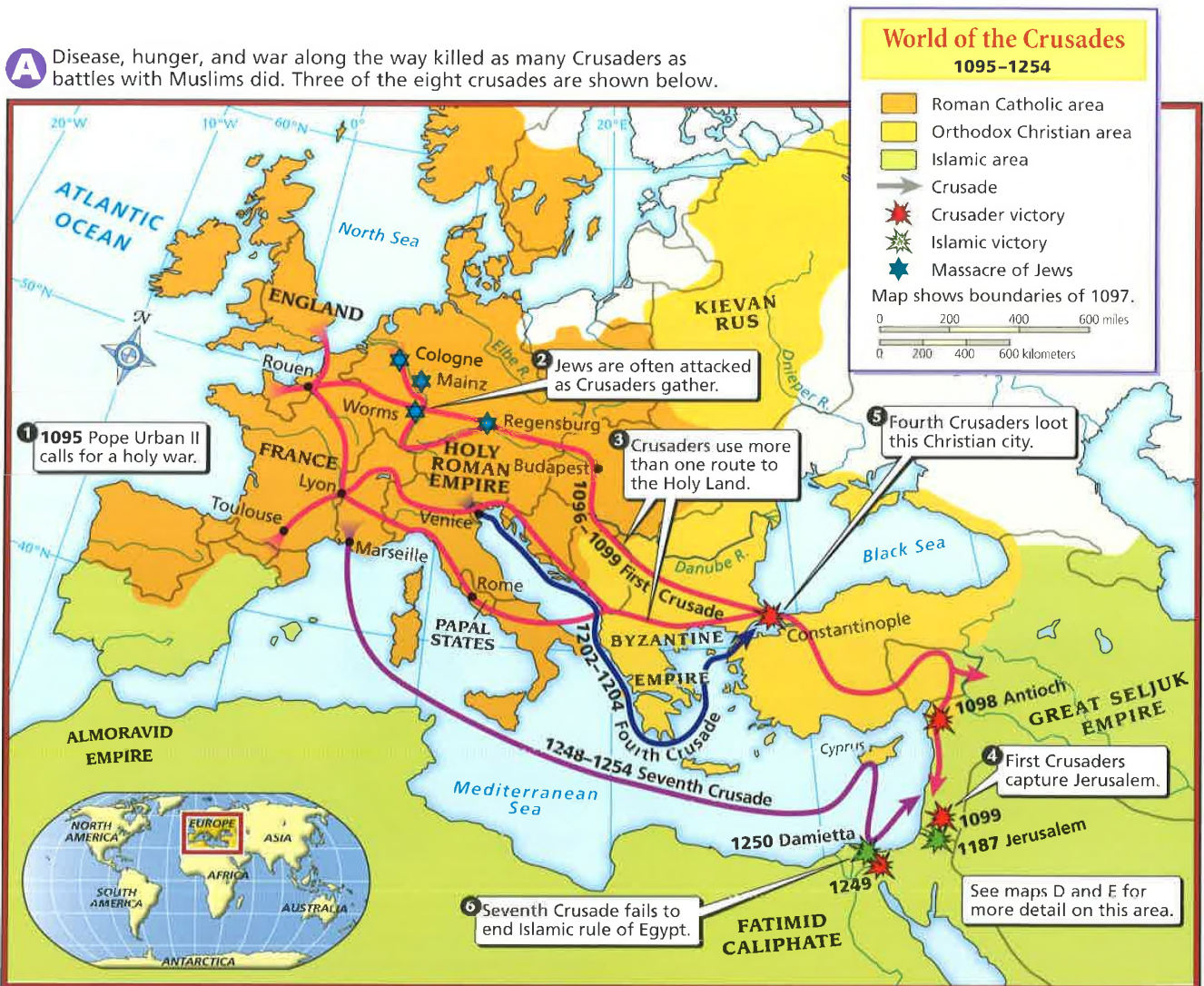
In 1095 the Byzantine emperor asked the pope for help in defending his empire from Muslim attacks. The pope agreed and called on European Catholics to join in a crusade against the Muslims.

- It was the first of eight crusades in which Europe sent huge armies to drive Muslims from the Holy Land, especially from Jerusalem.
- Thousands of Muslims, Jews, pagans, and Christians died in the brutal fighting.
- The crusades did not win permanent Christian control over the Holy Land. But they had the accidental benefit of increasing trade and knowledge of other cultures.

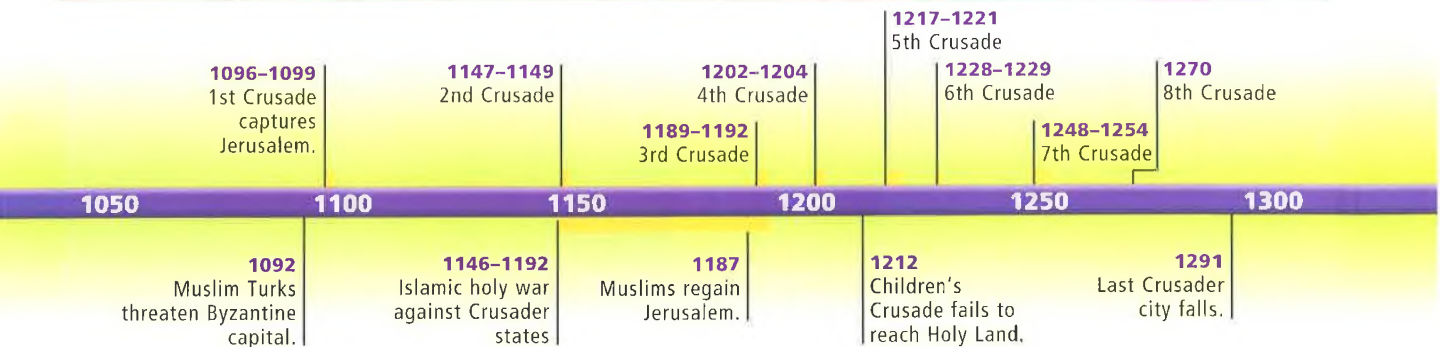


B When the First Crusaders captured Jerusalem, they massacred 40,000 Muslims and Jews.

A Disease, hunger, and war along the way killed as many Crusaders as battles with Muslims did. Three of the eight crusades are shown below.



The Crusades, 1092–1291



C Over a span of two centuries, Crusaders left for the Holy Land eight times. Which crusade was the longest?

D The First Crusaders divided the land they captured in the Middle East into four states. They also built castles to protect these states.

The Crusader States 1099–1140

- Roman Catholic area
- Orthodox Christian area
- Islamic area
- Crusader States, 1140



Crusade or jihad?

Christians viewed crusades as armed pilgrimages—wars for a religious cause. Muslims viewed these wars as *jihads* or armed struggles against enemies of Islam. Both Christians and Muslims believed dying in these wars would get them directly into heaven.

Islamic Victories 1146–1291

- Roman Catholic area
- Orthodox Christian area
- Islamic area
- Islamic victory



E After the eight crusades, who controlled the Middle East—Christians or Muslims? Compare this map with map A.

T Trade Routes and Plague

Increased trade spread new goods across Europe. However, it also spread the worst disease in European history—the bubonic plague.

- Northern Europeans traded wool cloth, grain, wine, and silver for silk, perfume, and spices from Asia.
- Goods from Asia passed through the Mediterranean, and so did the bubonic plague. Rats, fleas, and people spread the plague along trade routes.
- In five years the bubonic plague killed a quarter of the people in Europe.

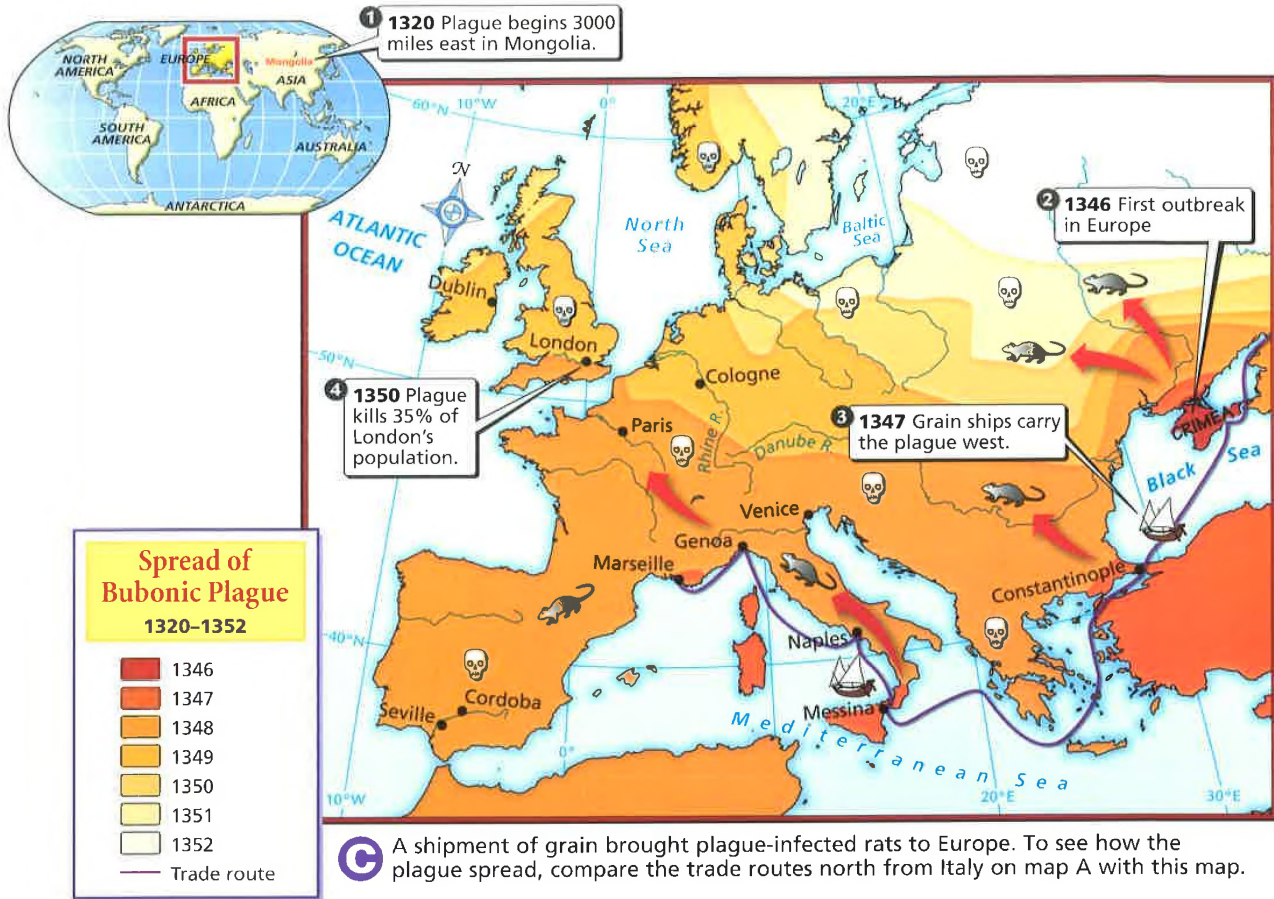


B Trade from the eastern Mediterranean made Venice rich. But it also brought the plague. Worsened by overcrowding and poor sanitation, the plague devastated the city.



A As trade increased, European cities grew. To protect their trade routes, a number of northern cities formed an alliance called the Hanseatic League.





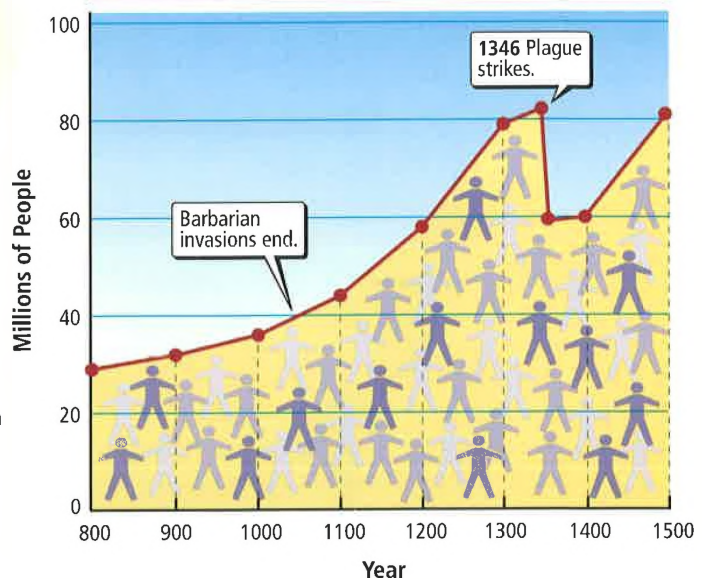
How did the plague change Europe?

The bubonic plague altered European society. After the plague, surviving peasants demanded higher wages and lower taxes. Nobles had to accept their demands because so few workers were left.

- D** Relatively peaceful times allowed Europe's population to rise—until the plague struck. How many years did it take for the population of Europe to recover?

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POPULATION Europe 800–1500



Reconquest of Spain

For almost 800 years, Christians fought to regain Spain and Portugal.

- Far northern Spain was the only region that remained independent throughout Moorish rule.
- From there, Christian kingdoms gradually fought their way south.
- In 1469 the marriage of Ferdinand of Aragon and Isabella of Castile united most of Spain. They completed the reconquest in 1492.
- These rulers began the Spanish Inquisition in 1480 to imprison, expel, or kill Jews and Muslims left in Spain.



B Boabdil (left), the last Moorish king in Spain, surrendered Granada to Ferdinand and Isabella in 1492. This ended almost 800 years of Moorish rule.

A

Although this map shows only a few major battles, nearly continuous war slowly pushed the Moors back to North Africa.



Top 10 Cities, 1400

City Locations	Rank/City (Modern Country)	Population
	1 Nanjing (China)	487,000
	2 Vijayanagar (India)	400,000
	3 Cairo (Egypt)	360,000
	4 Paris (France)	280,000
	5 Hangzhou (China)	235,000
	6 Tabriz (Iran)	150,000
	7 Guangzhou (China)	150,000
	8 Kyoto (Japan)	150,000
	9 Beijing (China)	150,000
	10 Samarkand (Uzbekistan)	130,000

C In 1400 most of the largest cities in the world were in Asia. Why do you think only one was in Europe? (Look again at page 73.)

Rise of the Ottoman Empire

The Ottoman Empire began as a small kingdom in the region known as Anatolia, near the Black Sea.

- The Ottomans were Muslim Turks who warred with neighboring Islamic kingdoms and European Christians.
- In the 1300s, the Ottomans organized the Janissaries. These were slaves, prisoners of war, and children trained as professional soldiers.
- Under Sultan Mehmet II, the Ottomans conquered Constantinople.
- After conquering the Byzantine Empire, the Ottomans gained power and wealth by controlling important trade routes.



D This illustration from an old text shows a European army battling Ottoman invaders. Europeans feared that the invaders would conquer all of Europe and put an end to Christianity.

Who were the Ottomans?

Groups of Turkish nomads migrated from Central Asia to Anatolia. In 1300 one of these groups began to expand its territory and build an empire. Its leader was named **Osman**, and his followers and successors came to be known as **Ottomans**.



Beginnings of the Ottoman Empire 1300–1481

- Controlled by 1360
- Added by 1481
- ★ Ottoman victory
- ★ Ottoman defeat
- Trade route

0 250 500 750 miles
0 250 500 750 kilometers

E As the Ottoman Empire grew, its Turkish rulers gained control of trade routes connecting Asia, Africa, and Europe. They charged high taxes on goods that were carried through their territory.

UNIT 7 The Age of Global Contact

1200 to 1800

1420 Portuguese begin exploring western Africa.

1521 Cortés conquers Aztecs.
1500 Cabral claims Brazil for Portugal.
1492 Columbus reaches the Americas.

1300

1400

1500

1275 Marco Polo leaves Venice for China.

1325 Aztec people settle at Tenochtitlan.

1405 Zheng He begins his first voyage.

1438–1471 Inca Empire rises to power in South America.

1505 First slaves arrive at Hispaniola.

Trade in the Indies

Exotic trade goods from southeast Asia—the **Indies**—and from East Asia were highly desired by Western Europeans. These goods were extremely expensive.

- Travellers from Europe brought back stories of wealth and technology from the East.
- Travel on the Silk Road became dangerous as the Mongol Empire fell apart (see page 51). People began to look for another route.
- Middlemen in Central Asia and the Mediterranean region marked up the price of goods, making them too expensive for all but the richest people.
- Zheng He, a Chinese captain, led seven voyages to expand Chinese power and find a replacement trade route for the Silk Road.



A Marco Polo travelled the Silk Road and across the Indian Ocean. His stories excited European interest in Asia. This illustration from his *Book of Marvels* shows him in India with pepper farmers.

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B Merchants in Central Asia and the Middle East controlled trade between the Indies and Europe (see pages 44–45 and 75). Merchants and rulers in China and Western Europe wanted to bypass them and increase their own profits.

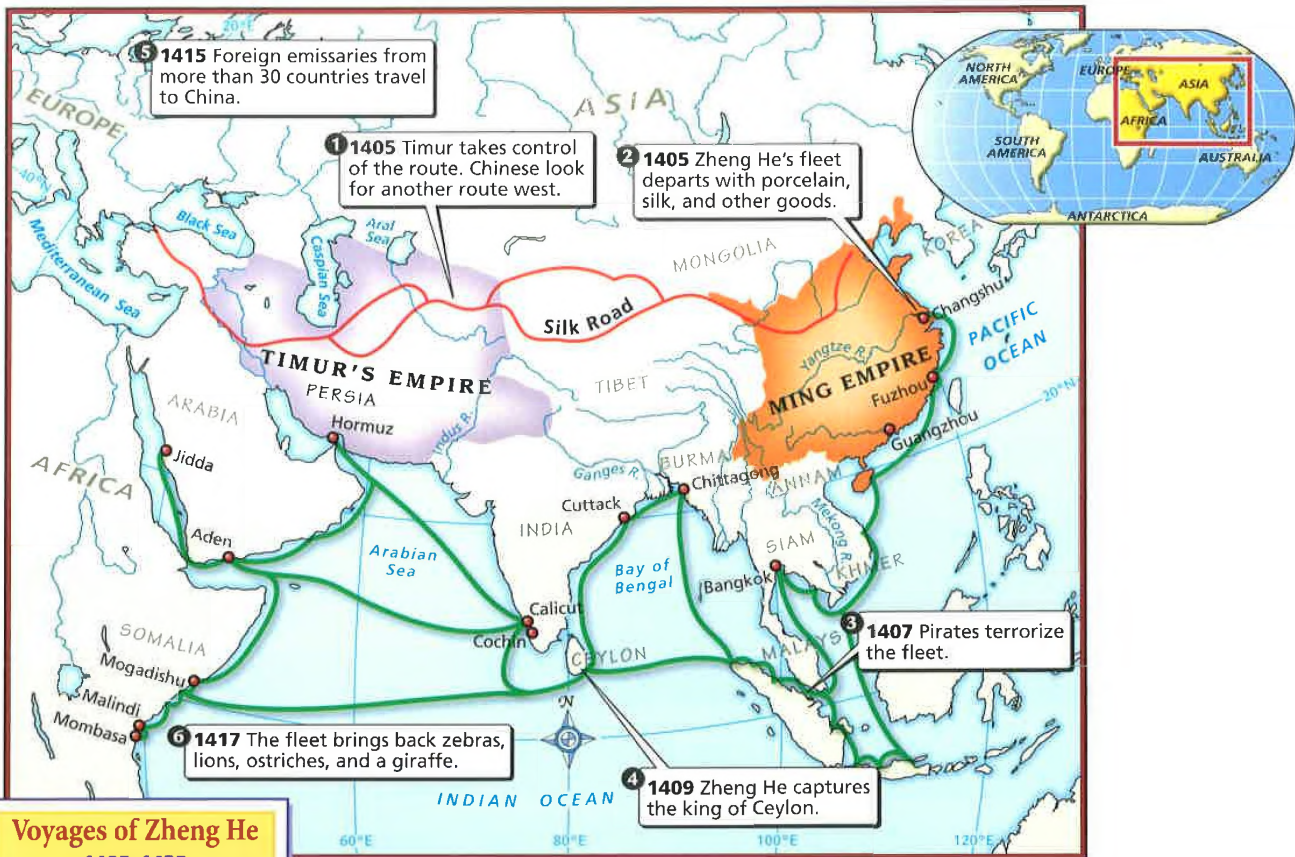
The Riches of the Indies 1400–1500

- Gold
- Silver
- Precious stones
- Ivory
- Porcelain
- Perfume
- Spices
- Cotton
- Silk
- Trade route



1535 New Spain extends from Mexico to Chile.	1600 Horses from Spain are first raised by Native Americans.	1667 French Guiana becomes a French colony.	1721 Recolonization of Greenland begins.	1788 Australia is colonized by the British.
--	--	---	--	---

1550 Taino Indians of Hispaniola die out.	1607 Jamestown is established by the English.	1750 European powers claim most lands in the Americas.	1763 France loses its largest colonies in North America.
---	---	--	--



C The new Ming dynasty in China (see page 53) wanted to demonstrate its power and find sea routes to the west. Using the largest sailing ships ever built, Zheng He commanded 27,000 men on seven voyages.

Why stop?

After several of Zheng He's expeditions, many officials felt they cost too much and produced too little. As a result, the ships were left to rot and Zheng's journals were burned.

D Spices from the Indies, such as cloves, cinnamon, and pepper, were worth as much as gold to Western Europeans. Kings sponsored explorations to win control of the spice trade.



Age of European Exploration

Beginning in 1420, Europeans began to explore the lands around the Atlantic Ocean. They hoped to find new sources of wealth including a route to the Indies.

- Competing European powers developed new technologies in shipbuilding and navigation that allowed them to explore new routes to the Indies.
- Europeans encountered American, African, and Asian cultures they had never known before.
- Often the European power that first explored an area later returned to conquer it.



A New ships such as the caravel were faster and safer than earlier ships. This Japanese screen shows a Portuguese trading caravel. By the 1500s more goods were being moved by sea than by land.

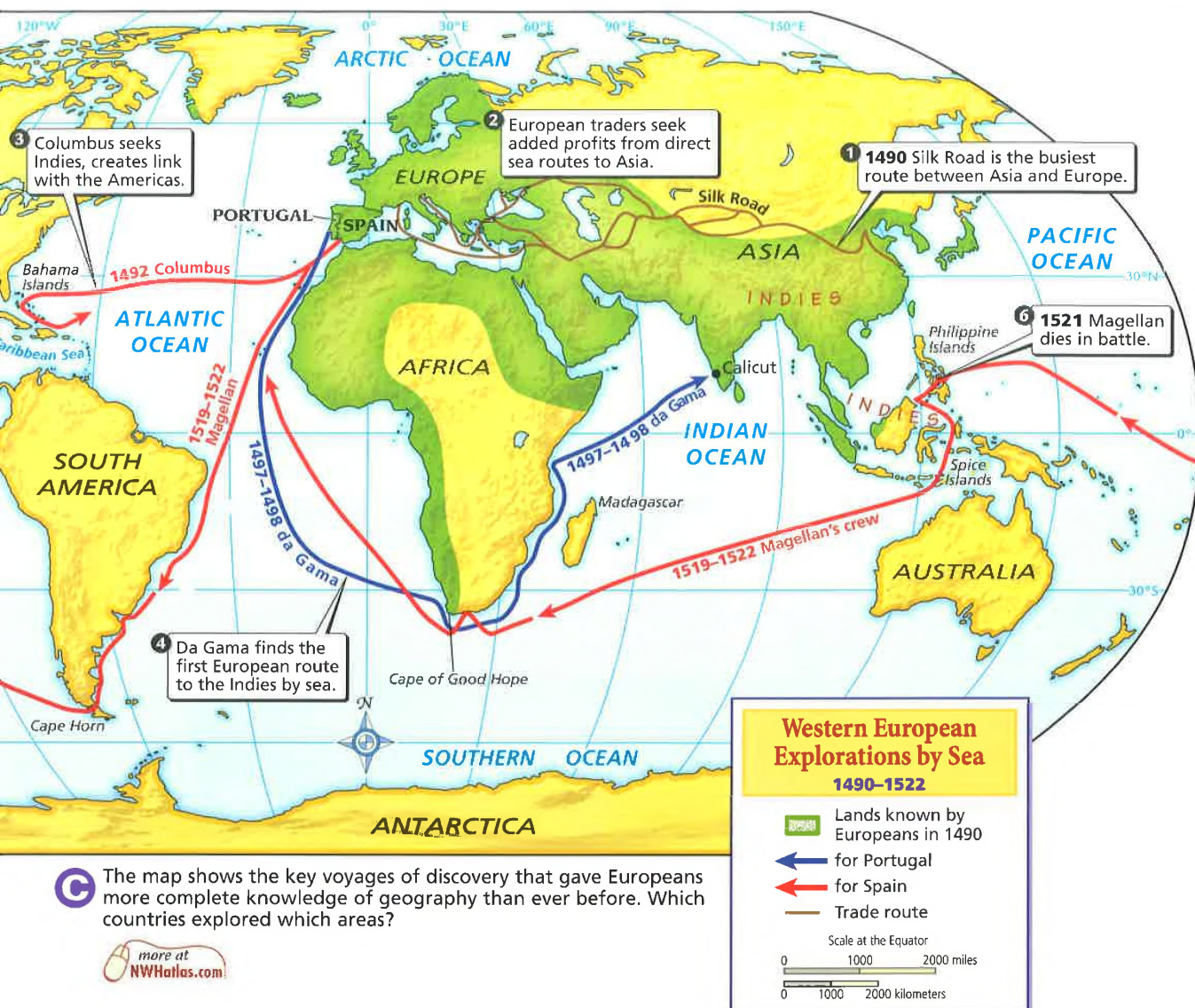


B From 1420 on, Prince Henry of Portugal (in black) sponsored expeditions along the African coast, urging his captains to “go back and go still further.” Although he never sailed a ship, he is called “Henry the Navigator.”



Where are we?

Inventions from Asia allowed Europeans to sail farther than ever before. The **compass**, from China, showed direction and the **astrolabe**, from the Middle East, showed latitude. The triangular **lanteen sail**, also from the Middle East, allowed ships to sail almost straight into the wind.



C The map shows the key voyages of discovery that gave Europeans more complete knowledge of geography than ever before. Which countries explored which areas?

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Top 10 Cities, 1600

City Locations	Rank/City (Modern Country)	Population
	1 Beijing (China)	706,000
	2 Constantinople (Turkey)	700,000
	3 Agra (India)	500,000
	4 Osaka (Japan)	360,000
	5 Kyoto (Japan)	300,000
	6 Hangzhou (China)	270,000
	7 Paris (France)	245,000
	8 Naples (Italy)	224,000
	9 Cairo (Egypt)	200,000
	10 Bijapur (India)	200,000

D Most of the largest cities in 1600 were still in the Mediterranean, India, and East Asia. Western European cities remained smaller, but trade and colonies increased their wealth.

Aztec Empire

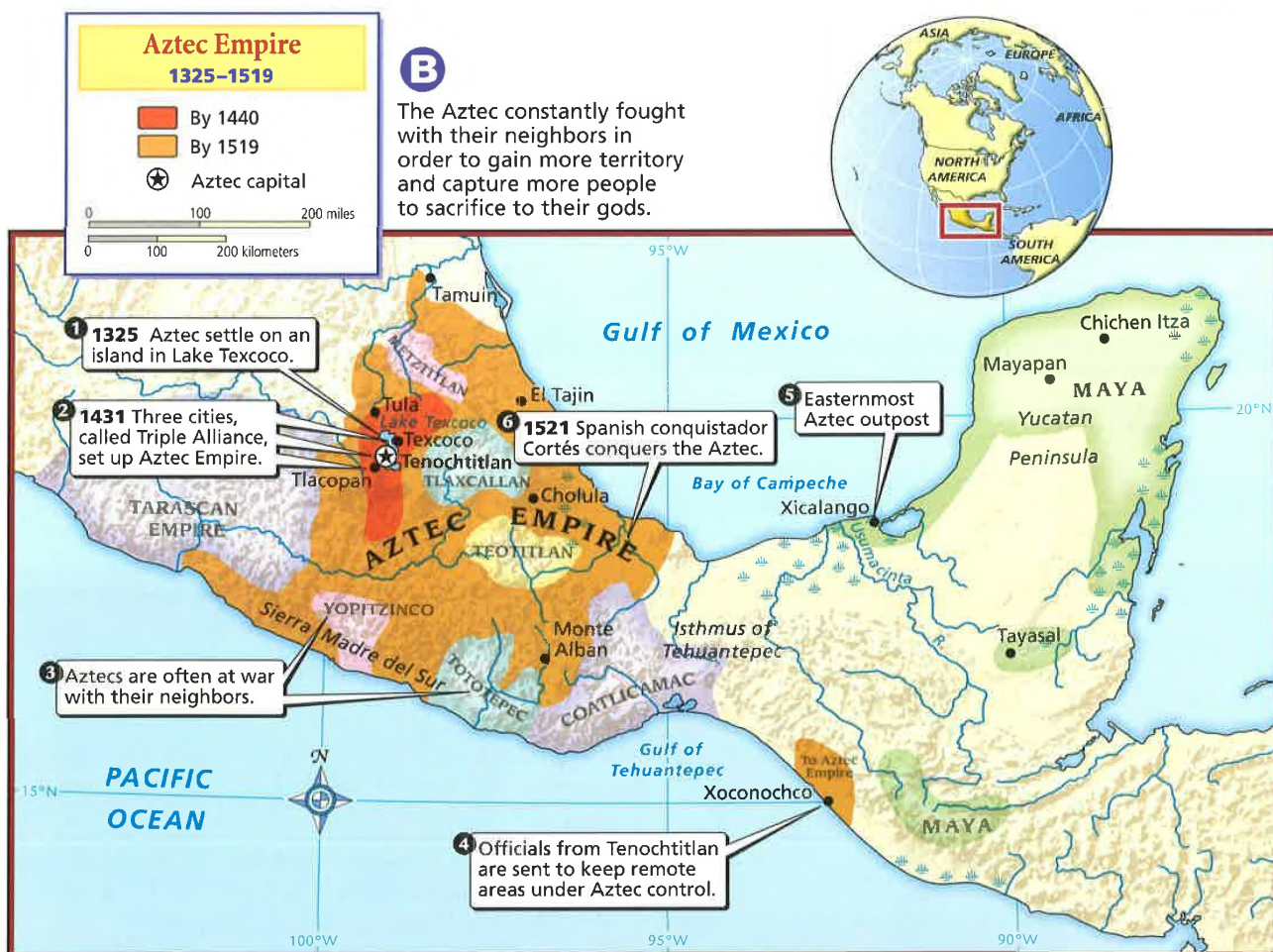
The Aztec migrated from the north to a small island in the Valley of Mexico. They built one of the largest empires of Middle America.

- Religion dominated every part of Aztec life. The Aztec worshipped hundreds of gods and performed many kinds of religious ceremonies.
- The Aztec were fierce warriors. They waged war to expand their empire.
- The Spanish came to Mexico in 1519. They conquered the Aztec Empire in 1521 and destroyed its capital.



- A** Built on a lake, Tenochtitlan was larger than most cities in Europe. Its palaces, markets, and temple pyramids amazed the Spanish. Hernan Cortés, the commander of the Spanish, said, "It is hardly possible to describe their beauty."

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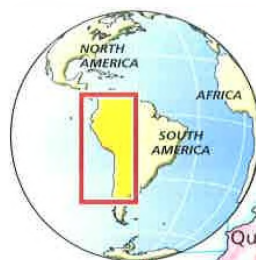
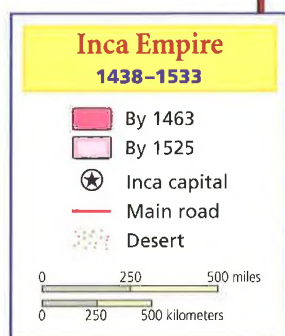
Inca Empire

Around the same time the Aztec were building their empire, the Inca developed a large empire in South America.

- The Inca built an empire that extended through the Andes Mountains and along the west coast.
- They were excellent architects and engineers and built a vast network of roads and bridges. These helped their strong central government control even the most remote parts of the empire.
- The Spanish came to South America in 1532. They killed the Inca emperor and took over the empire.



Powerful emperors greatly expanded Inca territory in less than 100 years. By 1525 the empire stretched 2,600 miles.



SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY

Aztec and Inca Contributions

AZTEC	INCA
Architecture Built large limestone pyramids for religious ceremonies. 	Architecture Built enormous stone buildings with great precision. 
Calendar Developed accurate 365-day solar calendar. 	Medicine Successfully operated on skull injuries. 
Agriculture Created floating island gardens with lake mud to grow food. 	Transportation Built an extensive network of roads and suspension bridges. 

- D** Use this chart and the one on page 29 to compare and contrast Aztec, Inca, and Maya contributions.



Francisco Pizarro, a Spanish conquistador, captured Atahualpa, the Inca emperor, and held him for ransom. When the ransom was paid, Pizarro had Atahualpa killed anyway. This was drawn by a native Peruvian in 1615.



Europeans Explore and Settle the Americas

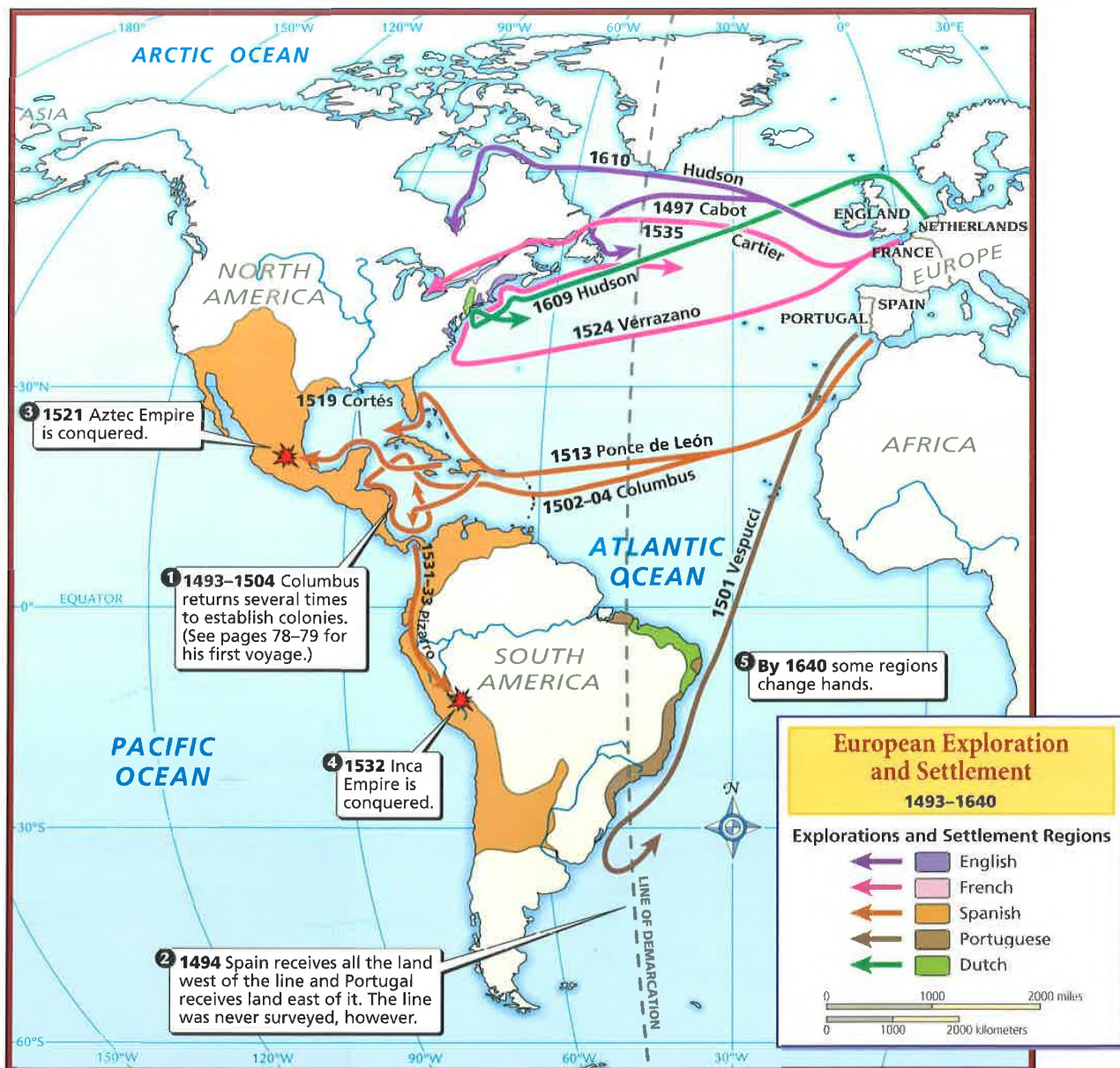
Early European explorers searching for the Indies found unexpected opportunities in the Americas. By 1750 Europeans controlled most of the Americas.

- Europeans established colonies in the Americas and looked for ways to make a profit from the land and its resources.
- European colonization led to the conquest of Native American peoples, including the Aztec and Inca Empires.
- As European land claims expanded, Native Americans lost control of their traditional lands.

What about Australia?

Australia wasn't settled by Europeans until the late 1700s. At the time, **transportation** (deportation) was a common punishment for crimes. Between 1787 and 1868, about 162,000 convicts were shipped from Great Britain to Australia.

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A Exploration of the Americas led to the establishment of European land claims and settlement regions. By 1640 which European country had the largest settlement regions?

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B

Caribbean plantation owners used African slaves to plant and harvest sugar cane, extract its juices, and boil it into sugar. Life for these slaves was especially brutal. They rarely survived more than seven years on a sugar plantation.

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C Europeans in Middle and South America made money through activities such as sugar production and silver mining. An estimated one third of Europe's economy came from sugar.

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Dedicated to missing pages

UNIT 8

From Renaissance to Enlightenment

1300 to 1800

1450
Gutenberg perfects the printing press.

1517
Martin Luther begins the Reformation.

1300

1400

1500

1350–1600

Renaissance flourishes in Western Europe.

1420

Work begins on Brunelleschi's dome in Florence.

1503

Leonardo da Vinci paints the *Mona Lisa*.

1543

Copernicus publishes theory on planets.

Europe During the Renaissance

Near the end of the Middle Ages, the **Renaissance**, a “rebirth” of European learning and art, transformed Western Europe.

- The Renaissance began in Italy. Scholars there rediscovered Greek and Roman art, science, and philosophy.
- The great works of the past inspired new artistic styles.
- Wealthy Italian city-states gave money to support new works of art based on Renaissance ideas.

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A

Plays by William Shakespeare are still performed around the world today. Other Renaissance playwrights included Marlowe, Moliere, and Vega.

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B

Johannes Gutenberg invented uniform movable metal type. His improvements to the printing press made books and pamphlets less expensive and helped ideas spread.



The Renaissance Spreads Across Europe

1350–1600



Flow of Renaissance ideas

A

Home of Renaissance artist

Map shows boundaries of 1470.

0 250 500 miles
0 250 500 kilometers



Scholars, merchants, and bankers spread Renaissance ideas across Europe.

Soldiers returning home spread Renaissance ideas from Italy to France, Castile and Leon, and the Holy Roman Empire.

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C

Miguel de Cervantes' *Don Quixote* was the first western novel. It was written in the **vernacular**, or language of the people, not in Latin, and in prose, not poetry. Other Renaissance novelists included More and Rabelais.

EL INGENIOSO HIDALGO DON QUIJOTE de la Mancha

Compuesto por Miguel de Cervantes Saavedra, DIRIGIDO AL DVOQUE DE BORGNA, Marques de Salaparuta, Conde de Gironella, y Barón de Viqueana, por el Autor de la obra.



Impreso en Valencia, en la casa de Pedro Pareda, Rey, y de la A. de la imprenta de la Diputación, de la imprenta de la Diputación.

1618–1648
Thirty Years' War
is fought by
religious rivals.

1683
Ottomans defeated
at Vienna.

1784
Russia starts building
trading forts in North America.

1600

1700

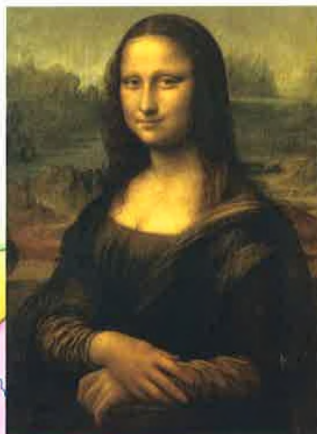
1800

1605
Cervantes
publishes
Don Quixote.

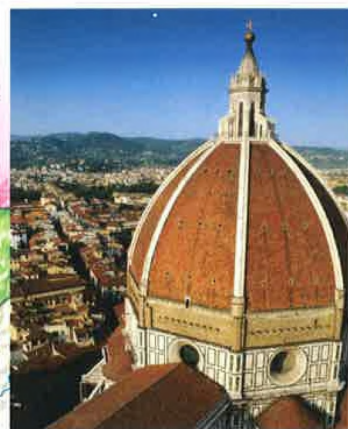
1650
Dutch control most
European trade in Asia.

1762
Rousseau publishes
The Social Contract.

1770
Colonial powers control
most of the Americas.



D Balance, harmony, and perspective were key elements of Renaissance paintings. Compare Leonardo da Vinci's *Mona Lisa* with the medieval painting on page 70. Other Renaissance painters included Raphael, Van Eyck, Durer, and Brueghel.



E Renaissance architects admired the symmetry, proportion, columns, domes, and round arches of buildings from ancient Greece and Rome. This dome was designed by Filippo Brunelleschi. Other Renaissance architects included Palladio and Alberti.



F Renaissance sculptors were influenced by the realistic works of ancient Greece and Rome. Compare Michelangelo's *La Pieta* here with the Greek carvings on pages 33–34. Other Renaissance sculptors included Donatello, Cellini, and Verrocchio.

R

eformation and Counter Reformation

During the Reformation, Western Christianity split into two groups: Roman Catholics and Protestants.

- In 1517 Martin Luther, a Catholic monk, began the **Reformation**, a movement to reform the Roman Catholic Church.
- Luther disapproved of the Church's practice of indulgences, the pardoning of sins for money. This and other criticisms led to the creation of separate **Protestant** churches.
- Conflicts between Catholics and Protestants caused wars throughout Europe.

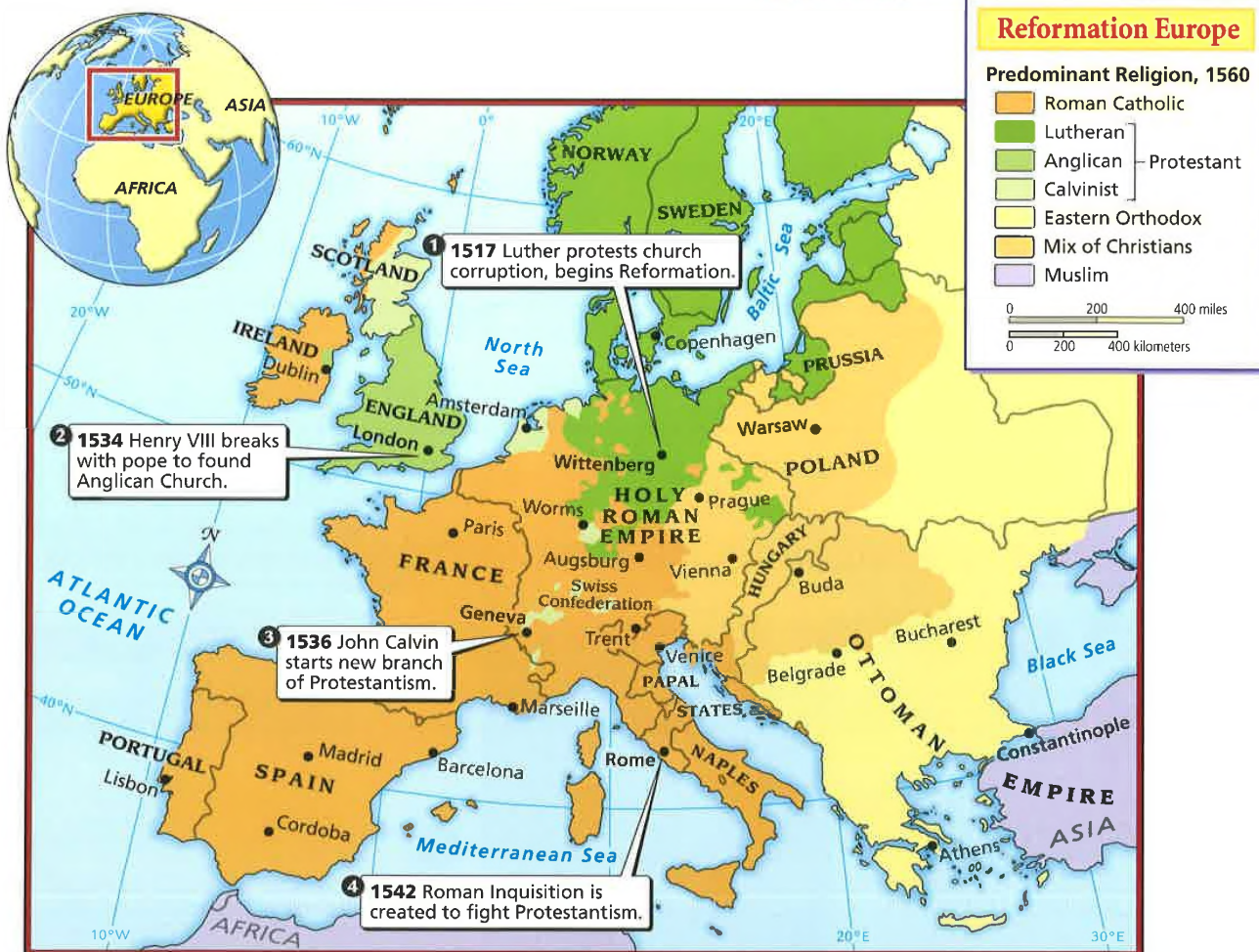


Why are they called Protestants?

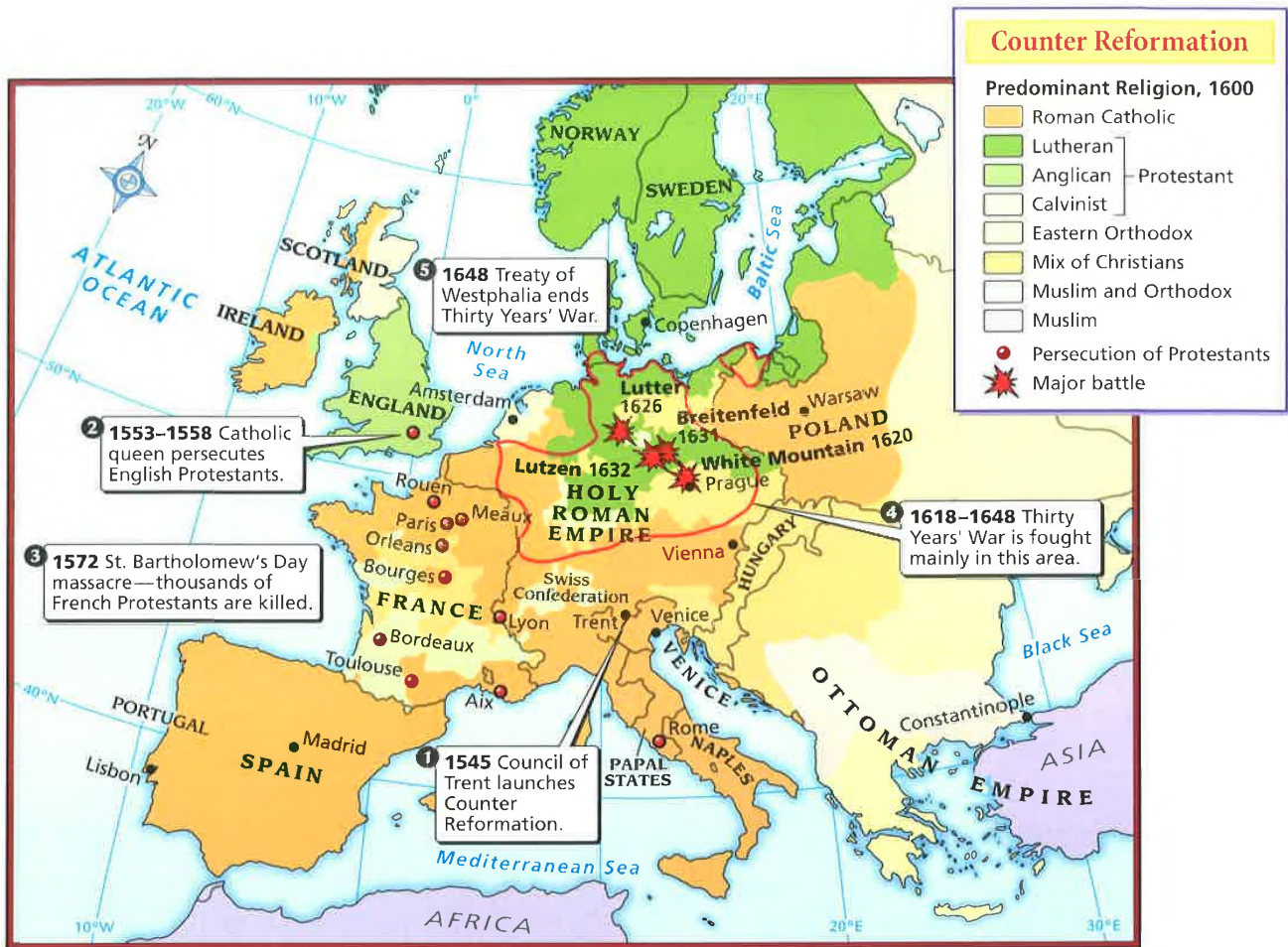
Protestants got their name from protesting, or speaking out against, the authority of the Catholic Church. Protestantism is the name for most non-Catholic and non-Orthodox Christian churches.

- A** Martin Luther, shown preaching here, thought sermons should be given in the congregation's native language, rather than Latin. He also wrote and translated hymns and the Christian Bible into his native language, German.

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- B** Lutheran, Calvinist, Anglican, and other Protestant churches rapidly gained followers. Which regions had become mostly Protestant by 1560?



C Catholic efforts to stop the spread of Protestantism became known as the Counter Reformation. Religious conflicts and land disputes erupted into the Thirty Years' War.



D Catholic leaders made it a crime to print or read Protestant books. Forbidden books were burned in public.

CULTURE

Major Christian Churches, 1600

	Church	Began	Key Figure	Leadership
	Roman Catholic	1st century*	Peter	Pope, Cardinals, Bishops
	Eastern Orthodox	1st century*	Peter	Patriarchs and Bishops
PROTESTANT	Lutheran	1530	Martin Luther	Pastors
	Anglican	1534	Henry VIII	King of England
	Calvinist	1536	John Calvin	Elected councils

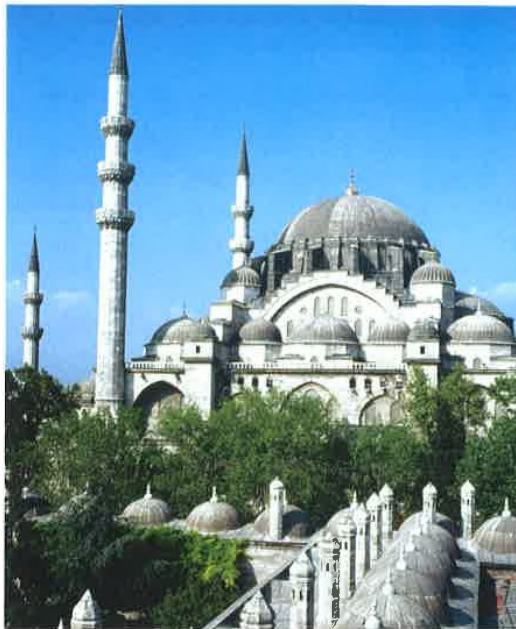
*1054 Christianity splits into two churches: Eastern Orthodox and Roman Catholic.

E The major Christian churches survived the Reformation and Counter Reformation. They still exist today, either with the same names or as the foundations of more recent churches.

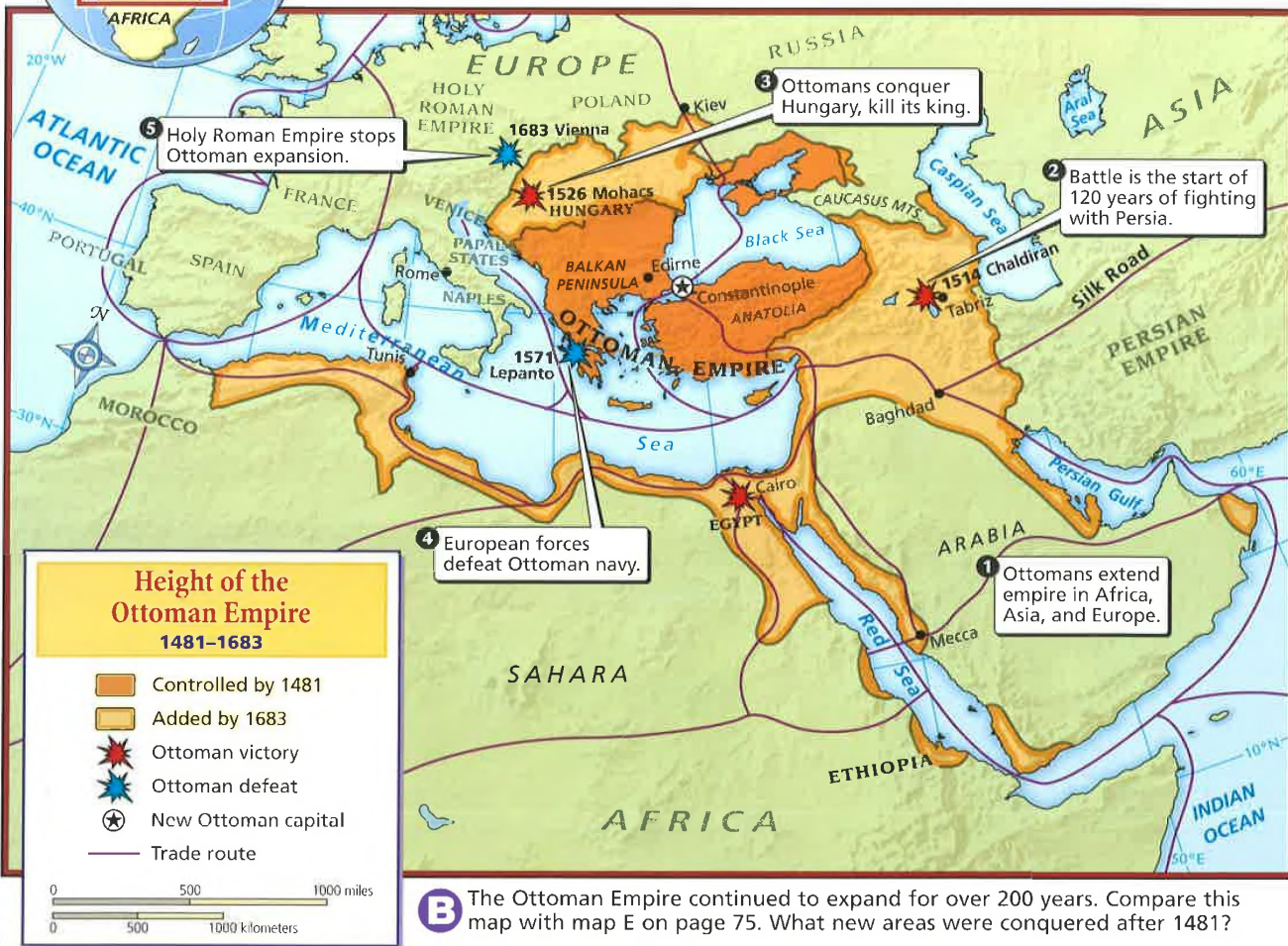
Growth of Eastern Empires

In the 1600s the Ottoman Empire was the world's strongest and wealthiest empire. Around that same time Russia was growing into the world's largest country.

- Under Ottoman rule, Islam spread into Eastern Europe. However, the Ottomans allowed their non-Muslim subjects to practice other religions.
- In 1547 Ivan the Terrible became the first czar of Russia. The czars would remain in power until 1917.
- Under the rule of Peter the Great and then Catherine the Great, Russia grew in power and adopted many customs of Western Europe.



A The Suleimaniye Mosque was built to honor the great Ottoman ruler Suleiman the Magnificent. Today it is one of the largest mosques in Istanbul, the Turkish name for Constantinople.



B The Ottoman Empire continued to expand for over 200 years. Compare this map with map E on page 75. What new areas were conquered after 1481?



Once a country of modest size, Russia grew into the world's largest country. The greatest expansion took place under Peter the Great, whose reign ended in 1725.

GOVERNMENT

Types of Monarchies

LIMITED		ABSOLUTE
- Have a constitution - Have laws written by parliament	Limits on Monarch's Power	- None - Have no constitution - Have no working parliament - Have laws created by monarch alone
- Have legal rights and privileges - Are members of parliament	Aristocrats	Are controlled by monarch
- Henry IV, France, 1589-1610 - William and Mary, England, 1689-1702 - Maria Theresa, Austria 1740-1780	Examples of Monarchies	- Suleiman I, Ottoman Empire, 1522-1566 - Louis XIV, France, 1654-1715 - Peter the Great, Russia 1689-1725

In the Ottoman Empire and Russia, many sultans and czars were absolute monarchs. Over generations, many absolute monarchies became limited monarchies.



Catherine the Great was not Russian, yet she ruled Russia for over 30 years. During her reign she promoted religious tolerance, improved medical care, and promoted the arts.

Dawn of the Global Economy

As Europeans formed colonies overseas, most of the world became linked through trade.

- Based on the voyages of early explorers, Europeans claimed land in Asia, Africa, and the Americas.
- These regions were sources of valuable trade goods. European countries competed for access to these goods.
- As European trade expanded, more and more goods were exchanged among different regions of the world. A world economy began to form.

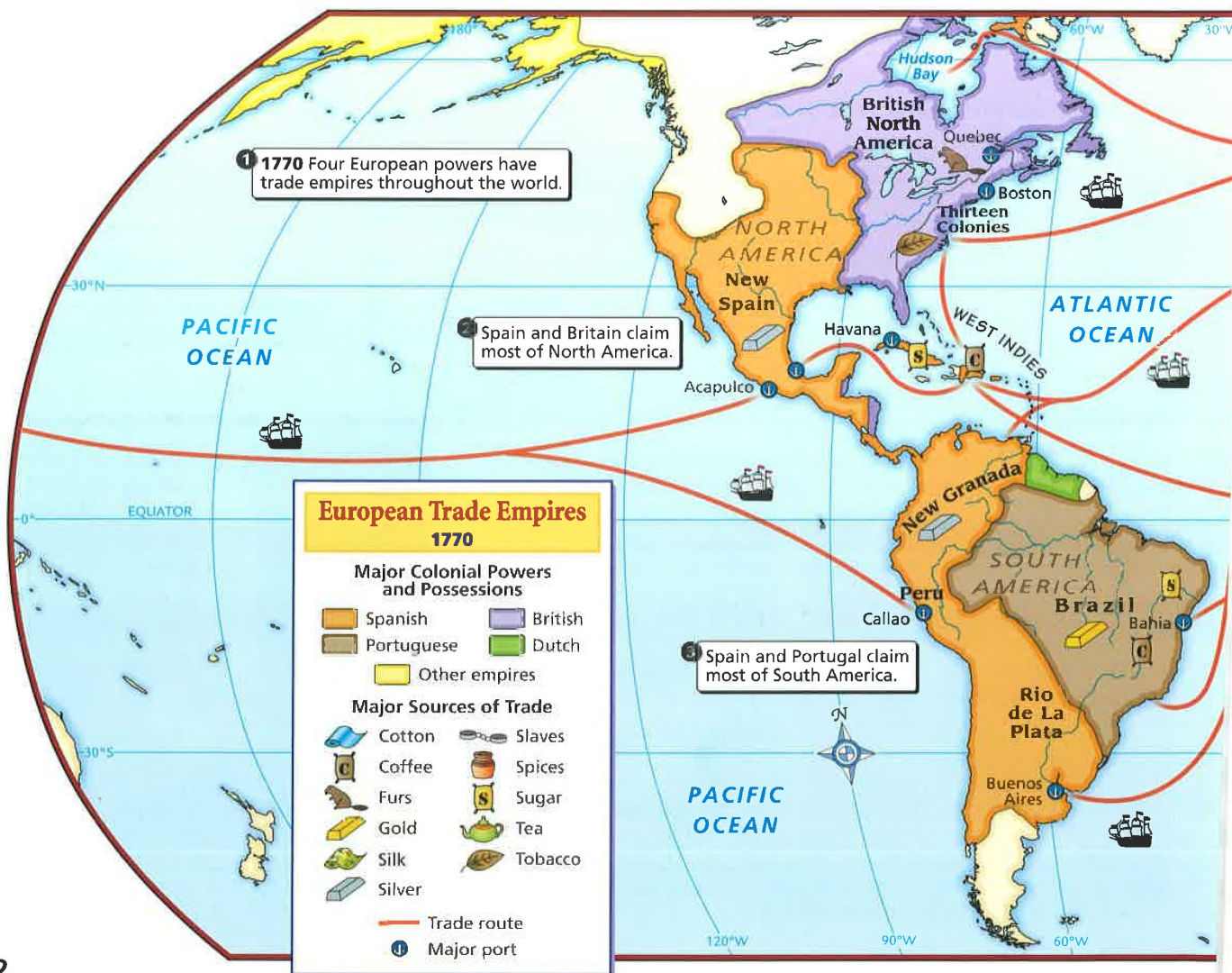
ECONOMICS

Mercantilism and Free Trade

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Mercantilism		Free Trade
• Gold and silver for government • More exports than imports (favorable balance of trade) • Government monopolies on trade • Colonies to provide raw materials and a market for goods • High taxes on imports (tariffs)	Goals	• Easy access to goods and services • High standard of living
• Thomas Mun • Jean-Baptiste Colbert	Methods	• Little or no government involvement in the economy • Raw materials from cheapest source • Colonies unimportant economically • Competitive prices force efficient production and cheap goods
	Advocates	• Adam Smith

A Trade was an important issue for both colonists and colonial powers. While colonists preferred free trade, colonial powers benefitted from the control that mercantilism offered.



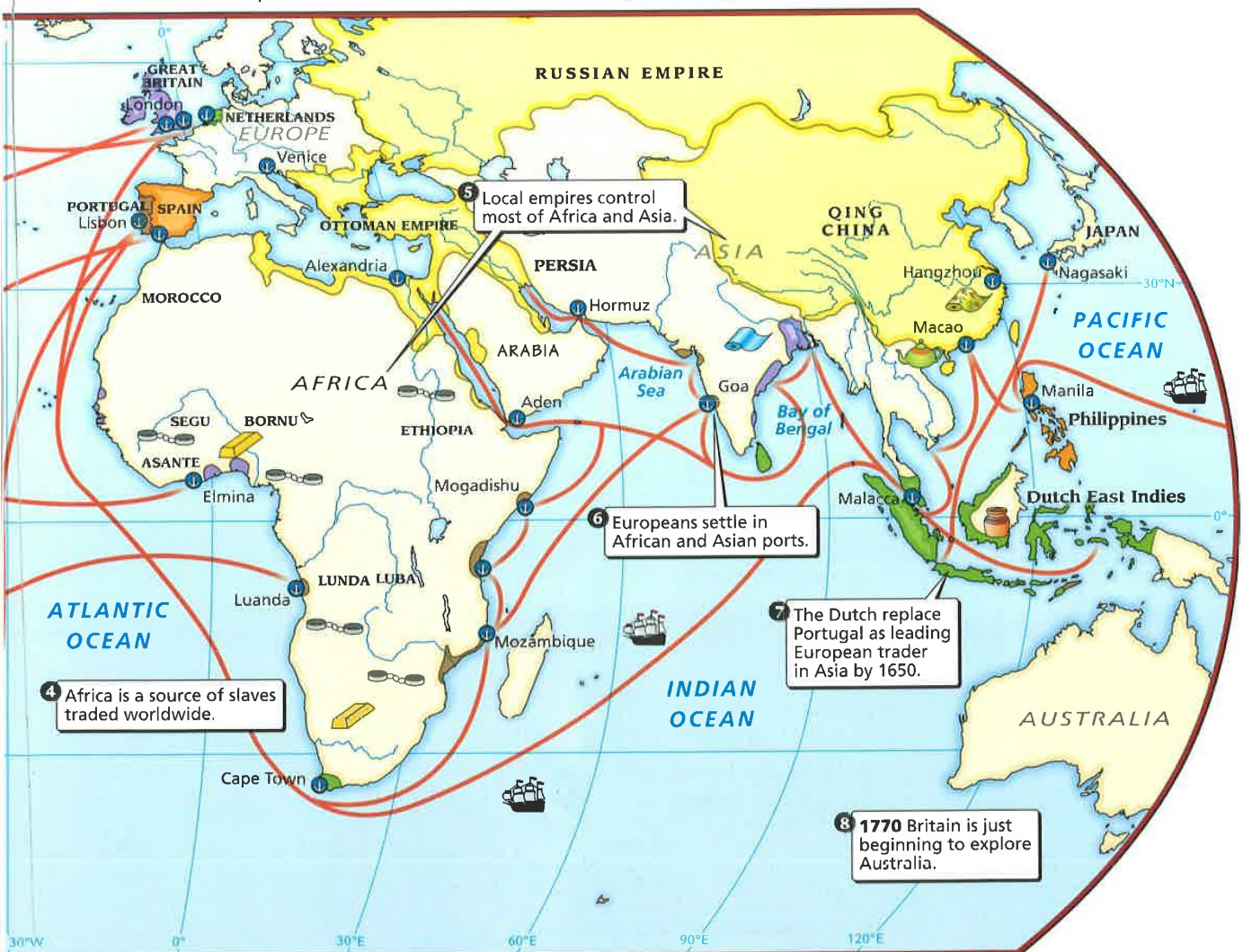
Top 10 Cities, 1800

City Locations	Rank/City (Modern Country)	Population
	1 Beijing (China)	1,100,000
	2 London (United Kingdom)	861,000
	3 Canton (China)	800,000
	4 Edo (Japan)	685,000
	5 Constantinople (Turkey)	570,000
	6 Paris (France)	547,000
	7 Naples (Italy)	430,000
	8 Hangzhou (China)	387,000
	9 Osaka (Japan)	383,000
	10 Kyoto (Japan)	377,000

C Most of the largest cities in 1800 were trade centers. As the global trade network grew, the world became more interconnected.

B Europeans traded in goods, such as coffee and silk, as well as in slaves. Usually European trading powers controlled the ports near the sources of trade.

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Scientific Revolution and Enlightenment

The 17th and 18th centuries have been called the **Age of Reason**. People began to question religion, science, and government.

- Scientists developed the scientific method, testing old ideas against new observations made with more precise instruments.
- The resulting **Scientific Revolution** completely changed how people saw the world.
- Philosophers and governments hoped to replace older ideas of government and society with new ones that worked better. This movement was called the **Enlightenment**.
- Enlightenment philosophers concluded that society was a voluntary group of free and equal people. This encouraged people to fight for freedom and equality.



B Marie Anne and Antoine Lavoisier conducted experiments together. She recorded the results, translated them into English, and drew illustrations of the equipment used.

SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY

Scientific Revolution, 1543–1800

A Some of these scientists, particularly Copernicus and Galileo, were denounced by religious authorities. Their discoveries contradicted the Bible.

1543
Nicolaus Copernicus (Polish) publishes theory that 7 planets revolve around sun.

1609
Johannes Kepler (German) finds planets follow an elliptical orbit around the sun.

1610
Galileo Galilei (Italian) discovers Jupiter's moons with his telescope.

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1674
Anton van Leeuwenhoek (Dutch) improves the microscope and observes bacteria.

1687
Isaac Newton (English) publishes theory of gravity explaining why planets stay in orbit.

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Astronomy Chemistry Biology

1772–1774
Antoine Lavoisier (French) proves that matter cannot be created or destroyed—it only changes in form.

1774
Joseph Priestley (English) and **Carl Scheele** (Swedish) isolate oxygen.

1781
William Herschel (English) discovers the planet Uranus.

1550 1600

1650 1700

1750 1800

1543
Andreas Vesalius (Flemish) publishes the first illustrated manual of human anatomy.

1662
Robert Boyle (Irish) discovers a relationship between pressure and volume of a gas.

1628
William Harvey (English) publishes his findings on how blood circulates through the body.



1665
Robert Hooke (English) studies plants under a microscope and discovers cells.



1753
Carl von Linné (Swedish) establishes a method for naming and classifying plants.

1782
James Watt (Scottish) invents a new steam engine.

1 A multitude of laws often only hampers justice.

—René Descartes
Discourse on Method, 1637

2 Sovereign power is conferred by the consent of the people.

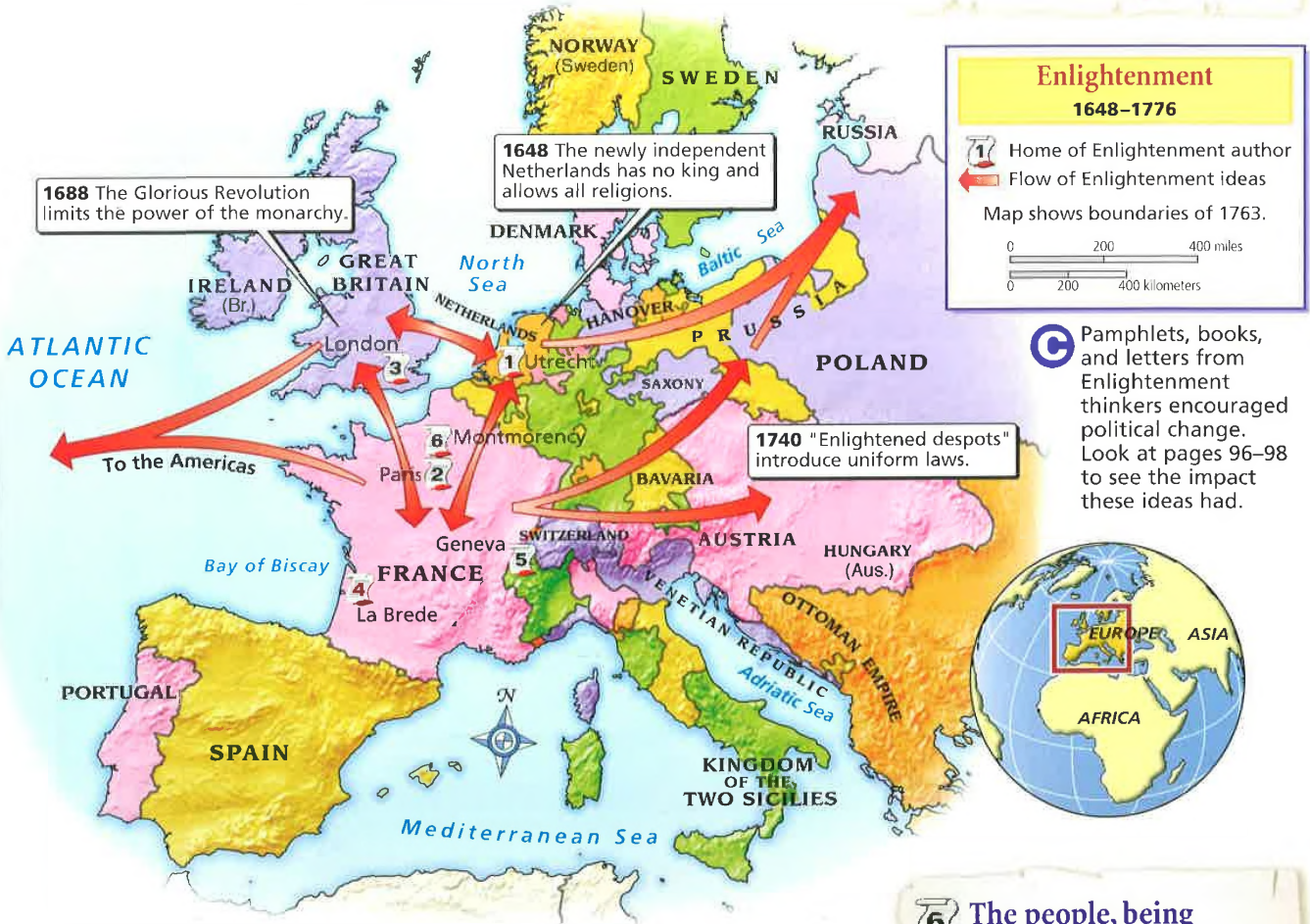
—Thomas Hobbes
Leviathan, 1651

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3 [People] unite, for the mutual preservation of their lives, liberties and...property.

—John Locke
Two Treatises of Government, 1689

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4 It is necessary...that power should be a check to power.

—Charles de Secondat
Baron de Montesquieu
The Spirit of the Laws, 1748

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NWHatlas.com

5 All men are by nature free.

—Voltaire
Candide, 1759

6 The people, being subject to the laws, ought to be their author.

—Jean-Jacques Rousseau
The Social Contract, 1762

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UNIT 9

Revolutions and Imperialism

1775 to 1914

1785
Steam-powered loom is invented.

1815
Napoleon is defeated at Waterloo.
1821
Mexico wins independence from Spain.

1775

1800

1825

1775-1781

American Revolution frees United States from Britain.

1789

French Revolution begins.

1819

Bolívar becomes first president of Gran Colombia.

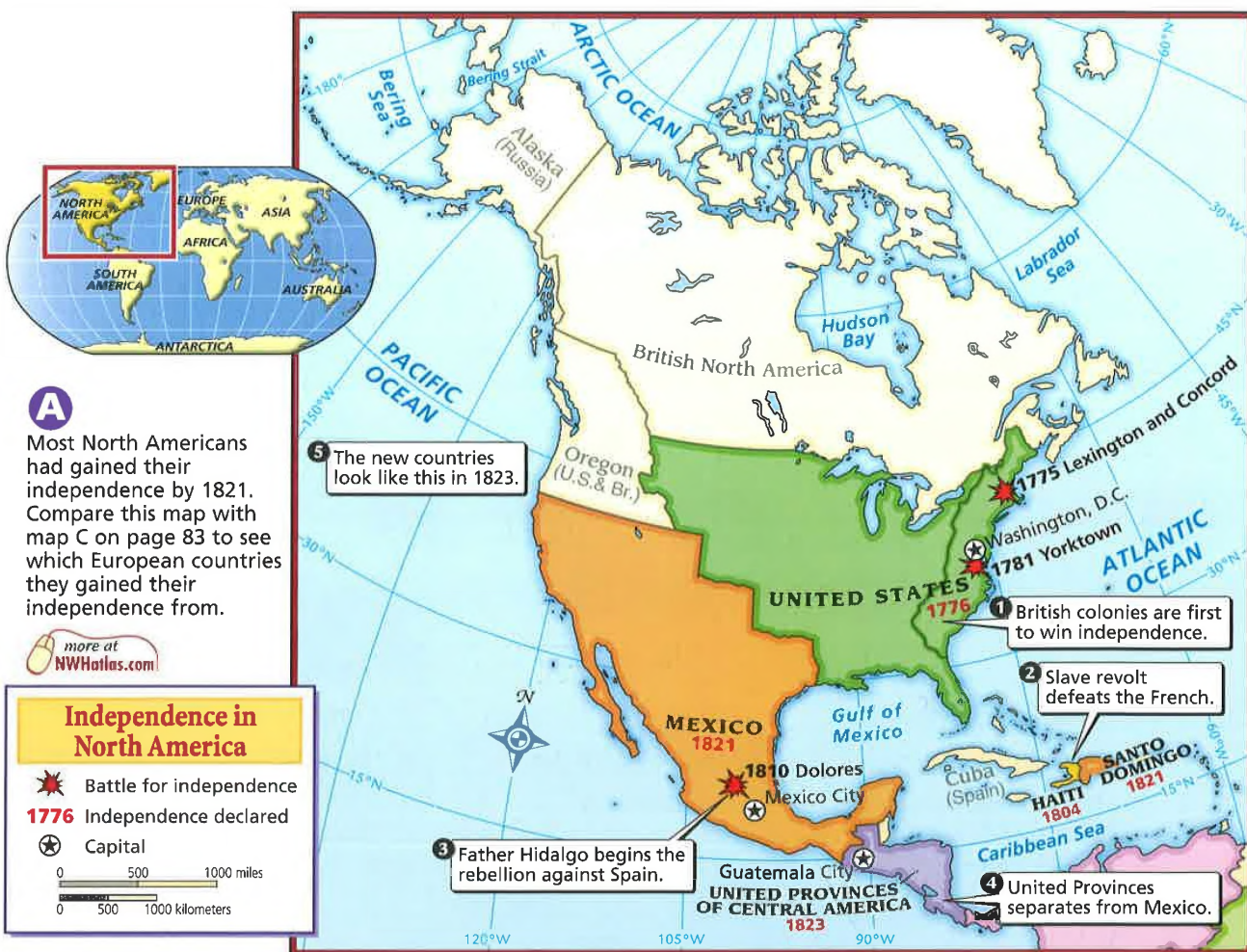
I ndependence in the Americas

Most colonies in the Americas—British, French, Spanish, and Portuguese—won their independence over a period of just 50 years.

- Colonists throughout the Americas resented European rule. They could not govern themselves. Their businesses were hurt by taxes and trade limits. Their protests were ignored by European governments.
- In 1776 colonists in 13 British colonies rebelled. Their struggle encouraged colonists in other parts of the Americas to fight for independence.

How does a revolution turn things around?

When King George III of England took away some of his colonists' rights, they declared a **revolution** (a circular movement) to get them back. The result was American independence. Now a "revolution" means an extraordinary change.



1848
Revolutions erupt throughout Europe.

1857
Indian troops mutiny against British commanders.

1869
Suez Canal links Red and Mediterranean Seas.

1895
Sino-Japanese War ends.

1898
Spanish-American War

1900
Boxer Rebellion pits Chinese against foreigners.

1850

1875

1900

1925

1853
Perry's fleet opens the way to U.S.-Japanese trade.

1867
Japanese emperor regains power from shoguns.

1884-1914
Control of Africa is seized by European powers.

1910
Japan annexes Korea.

B Simón Bolívar, the "George Washington of South America," fought the Spanish for six years. He succeeded in gaining independence for South American countries, but his plan for a United States of South America failed.



C Colonies in the south fought for their independence about the same time colonies in the north were being liberated. Who led South Americans in their battles for freedom?

French Revolution

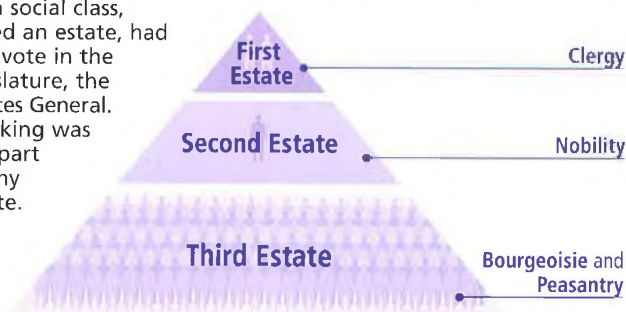
French kings had complete power. By 1789, however, France was bankrupt and the French people wanted a new government.

- The people of Paris revolted and formed a new revolutionary government that took power away from the king.
- The new government promised freedom and equality to all people in France. By 1791 France was a republic.
- King Louis XVI plotted to overthrow the new government. Instead, the government overthrew the king, tried him for treason, and had him beheaded.

SOCIAL STRUCTURE

Three Estates, 1789

- A** Each social class, called an estate, had one vote in the legislature, the Estates General. The king was not part of any estate.



- B** The people of Paris were determined to protect their new government. Mobs seized weapons to prevent royal troops from arresting the revolutionaries.

- C** The French Revolution began with the capture of the Bastille, a prison in Paris. Four years later the revolutionary government executed its enemies, including the king, queen, and nobles. This violent time is known as the "Reign of Terror."

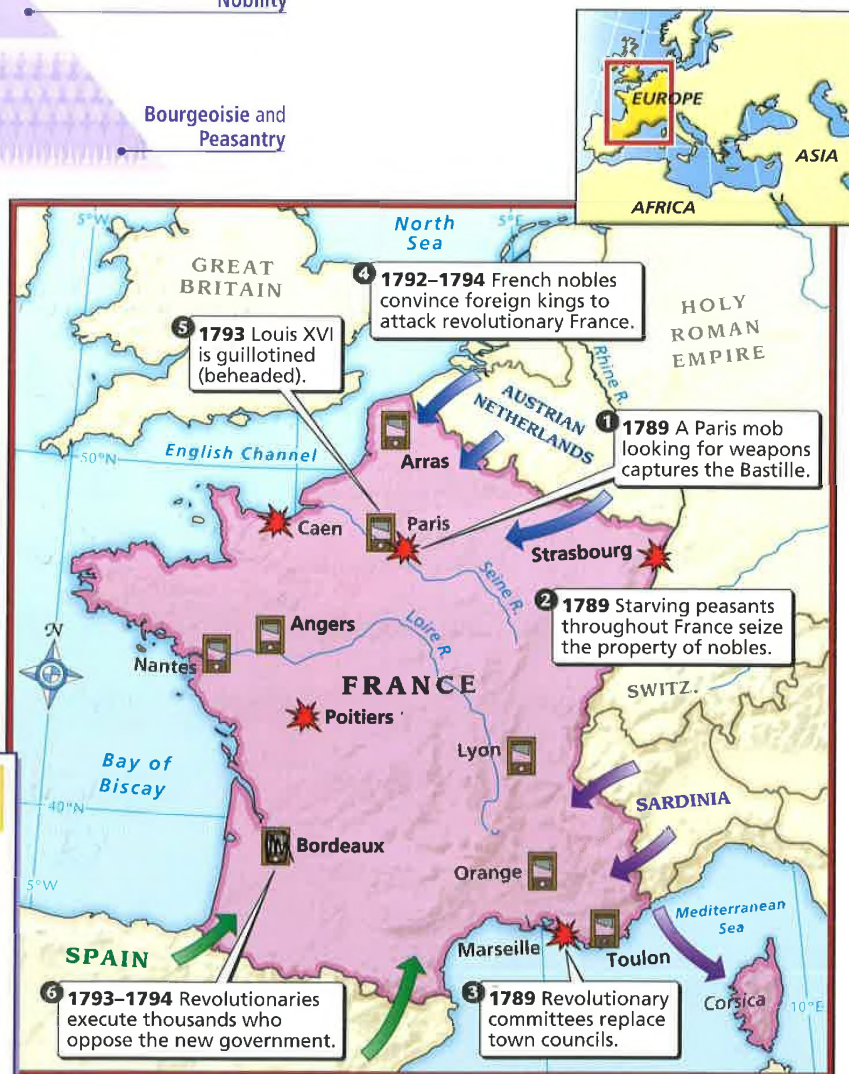
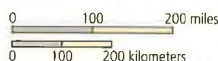
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French Revolution

1789–1794

- ★ Urban uprising
- ☞ Reign of Terror execution, 1793–1794
- ➡ Foreign invasion

Map shows boundaries of 1789.



Empire of Napoleon

Napoleon Bonaparte was a young, popular, and very successful general during the French Revolution.

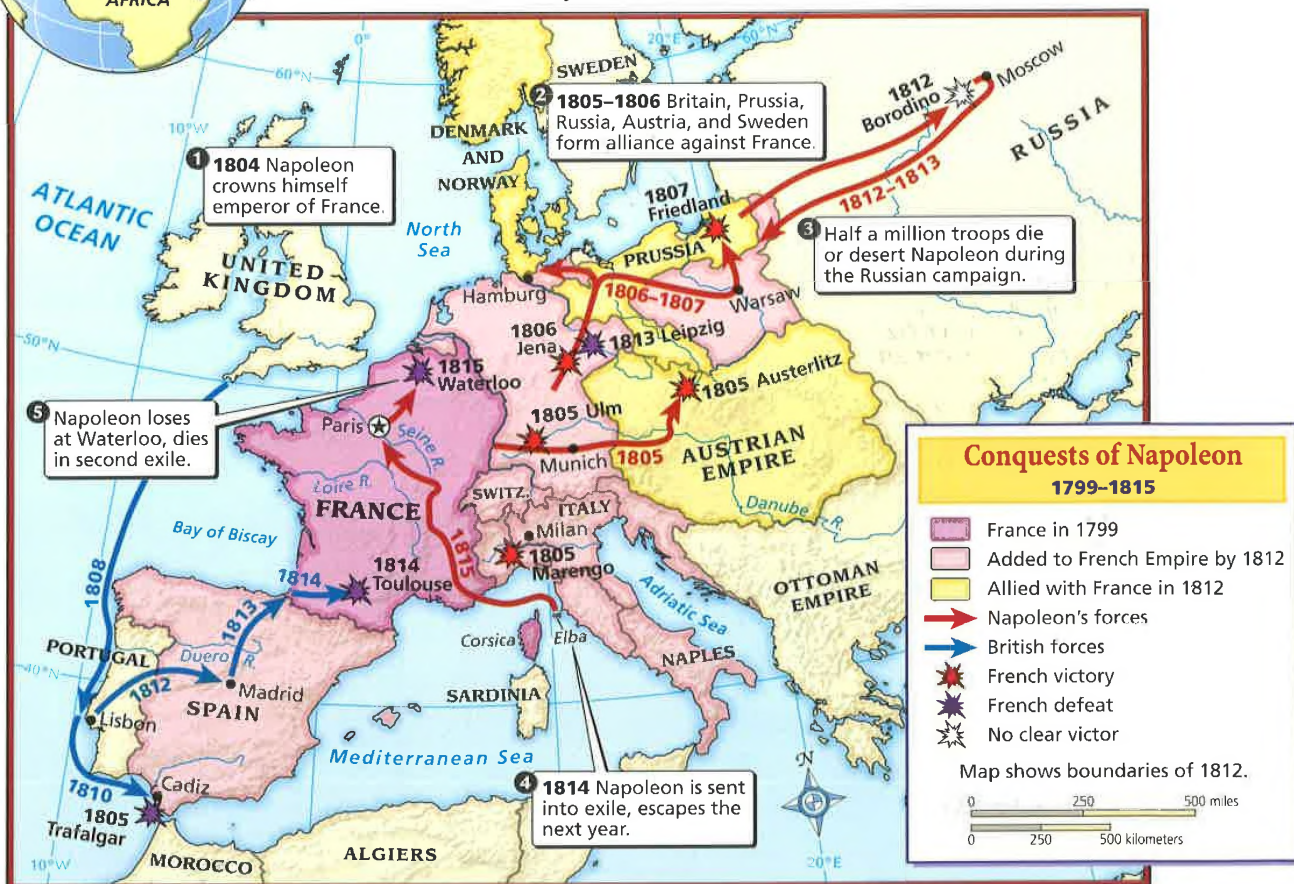
- In 1799 Napoleon seized power from the French government. Five years later, he crowned himself emperor.
- Napoleon expanded the French Empire with conquests across Europe. He placed his relatives and friends on thrones in Italy, Spain, Holland, Germany, and Poland.
- After terrible losses in Russia and again at Waterloo, Napoleon's enemies removed him from power and sent him into exile.



D Napoleon invaded Russia with 600,000 men. They reached Moscow, but winter forced them to retreat. Disease, cold, hunger, and Russian attacks nearly destroyed Napoleon's army.



E Napoleon defeated most of the major nations of Europe, forcing them to become his allies. Only Britain and Russia were able to resist him. Compare the size of France in 1799 when Napoleon took power with the areas under French control by 1812.



I Industrial Revolution Changes Europe

The Industrial Revolution changed the way goods were produced, which changed the way people lived and worked. These changes are known as **industrialization**.

- Machines were developed to produce goods faster and in greater quantities. Coal powered these machines.
- Factories were built near coal deposits. Cities near the new industrial areas grew larger and larger.
- The Industrial Revolution began in Great Britain. But industrialization quickly spread to other parts of Europe and to North America.

How did industrialization affect people's lives?

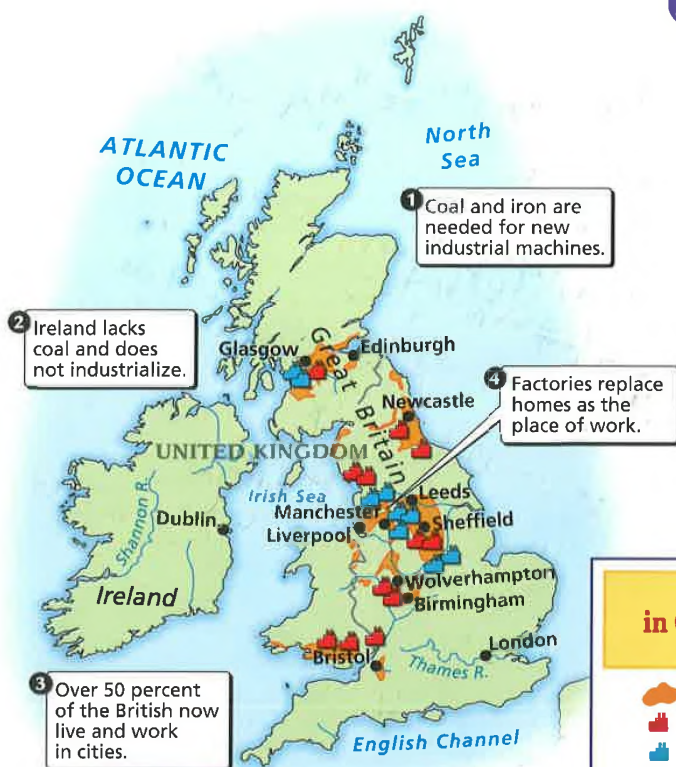
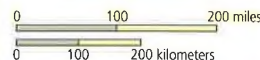
The use of machines to manufacture goods changed where people worked, in factories rather than at home. It also changed where they lived, in cities rather than on farms.



A In 1750 most British products were still made by hand. A few years later, most textiles were machine-made in factories.

Industry in Great Britain 1750

- Coal mining
- Iron workshops
- Cloth-making in homes
- City with over 100,000 people



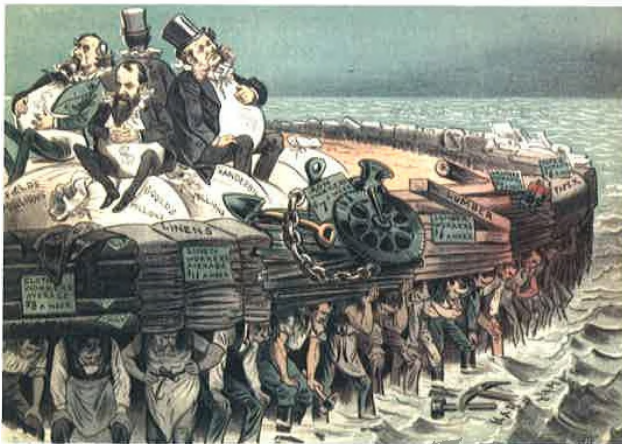
Industry in Great Britain 1850

- Coal mining
- Iron factories
- Textile factories
- City with over 100,000 people

B As Britain became industrialized, cities grew larger. Compare map B with map A. How many more cities with over 100,000 people were there in Britain (now the United Kingdom) by 1850?

ECONOMICS

Quality of Life Changes



C The Industrial Revolution began in Great Britain, but it soon spread throughout the world. This political cartoon from the United States shows heads of industry benefiting from their workers, while offering little in return.

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	1760	1850
Average annual earnings (in present-day dollars)	\$2,900	\$3,200
Life expectancy	34.2 years	39.5 years
Average schooling	1.4 years	2.7 years

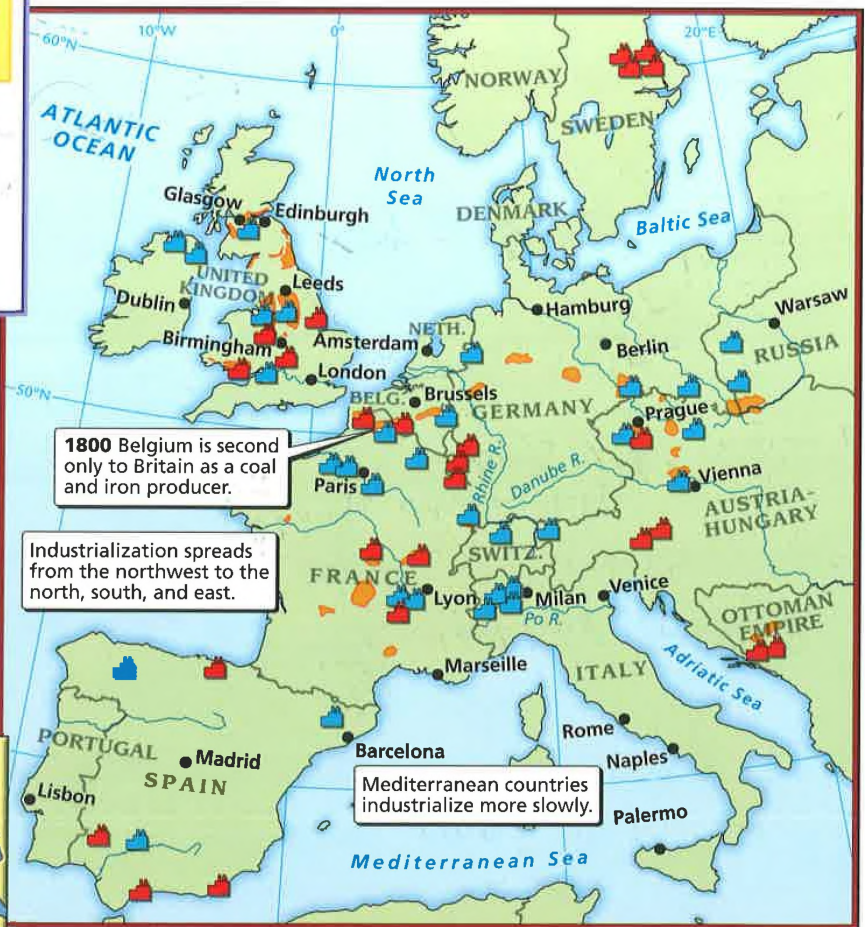
D The quality of workers' lives improved in some ways during the Industrial Revolution, even though industrial jobs were often menial and dangerous.

Industrial Revolution Spreads in Europe 1871

- Coal mining
- Iron factories
- Textile factories
- City with over 100,000 people

0 200 400 miles
0 200 400 kilometers

E The Industrial Revolution spread more quickly in some countries than in others. Industrial development depended on having enough natural resources, government support, and money for new factories and technologies.



Nationalism Sweeps Europe

After the fall of Napoleon, kings tried to return Europe to its condition before the French Revolution.

- In 1815 many kings and princes of Europe met at the Congress of Vienna. They returned power to kings who had been removed by Napoleon.
- In 1848 uprisings erupted across Europe. Many people were unhappy with their rulers and governments.
- By 1878 the map of Europe had changed again. New countries and boundaries were created.

Whose country is this?

The Austrian Empire ruled Hungarians, Italians, Czechs, and others. Supporters of **nationalism** argued that their own groups should have their own countries with democratic constitutions.



B Revolution swept Europe in 1848. German workers, such as those pictured here in Berlin, fought for social reform, democracy, and nationalism.



A At the Congress of Vienna, the boundaries of Europe were redrawn. Compare this map with the map on page 99. Notice that Prussia and the Austrian Empire grew in size.

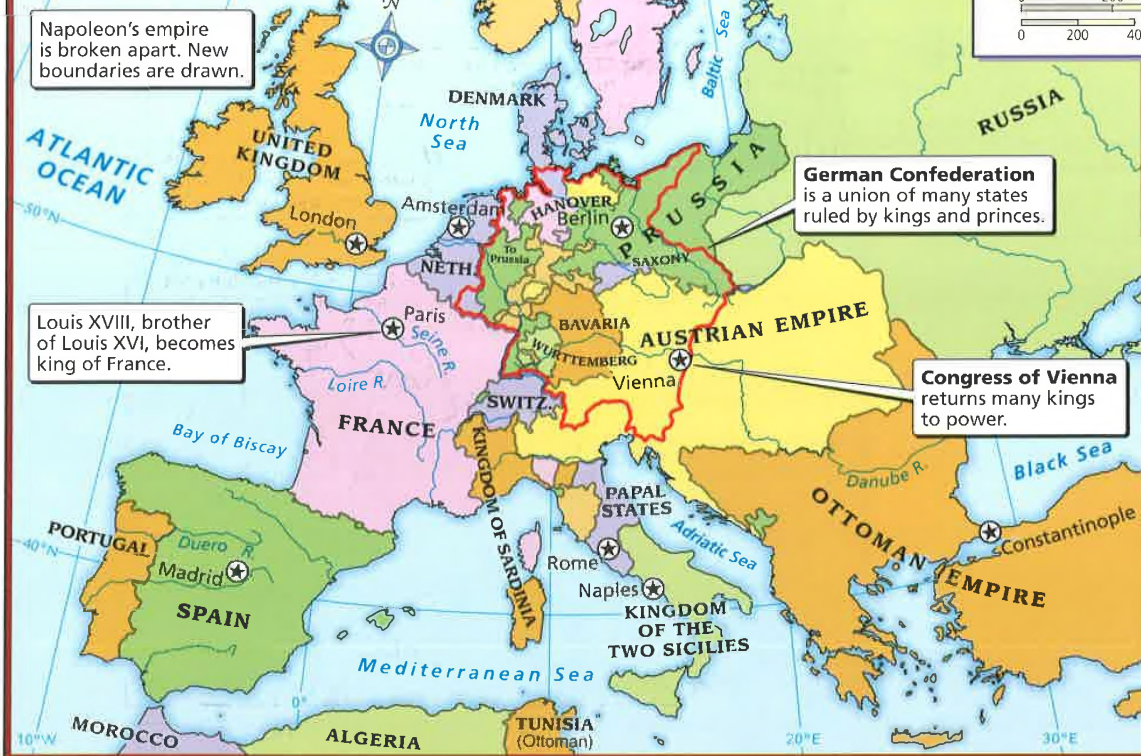
Europe After the Congress of Vienna

1815

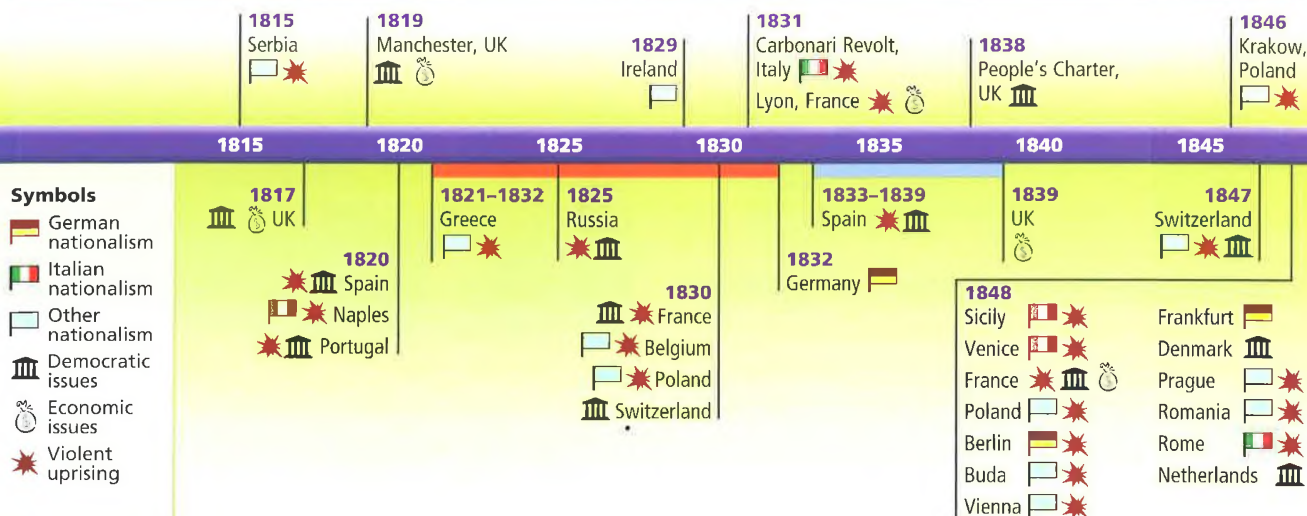
— German Confederation

★ Capital

0 200 400 miles
0 200 400 kilometers

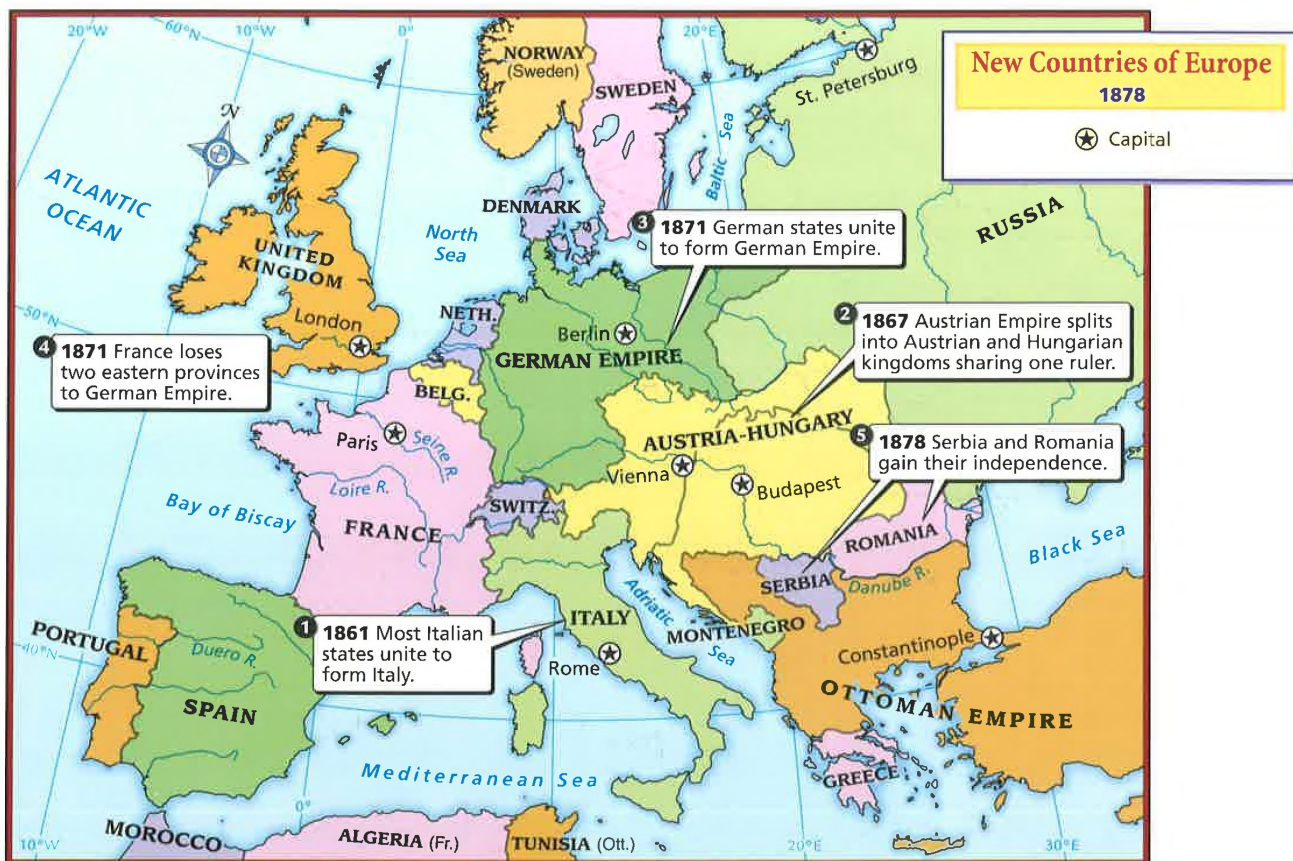


Revolutions in Europe, 1815-1850



C The early 1800s was a time of great social unrest in Europe. There were many causes for upheaval, and it was clear to many that the time for change had arrived.

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D In some places nationalism united countries, while in other places it divided them. Compare this map with map A. Where did the revolutions in the timeline lead to new nations?

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Imperialism in Asia and the Pacific

For centuries European imperialists had claimed land in Asia and the Pacific for the purpose of controlling trade.

- Asian products such as tea, porcelain, and silk were very popular and valuable in Europe and the Americas.
- Most of Japan's and China's ports, however, were closed to European ships and goods. By 1860 American and British troops had forced them to open.
- Rebel lords overthrew Japan's ruling shogun for not protecting the country from foreigners.



B Commodore Matthew Perry of the United States (center) threatened to attack Edo, the capital of Japan, unless government officials agreed to meet with him. Perry forced them to sign a treaty opening Japan to trade with the United States.



A European countries controlled vast territories from northern Asia to the South Pacific. Which countries in eastern Asia were not under European control?

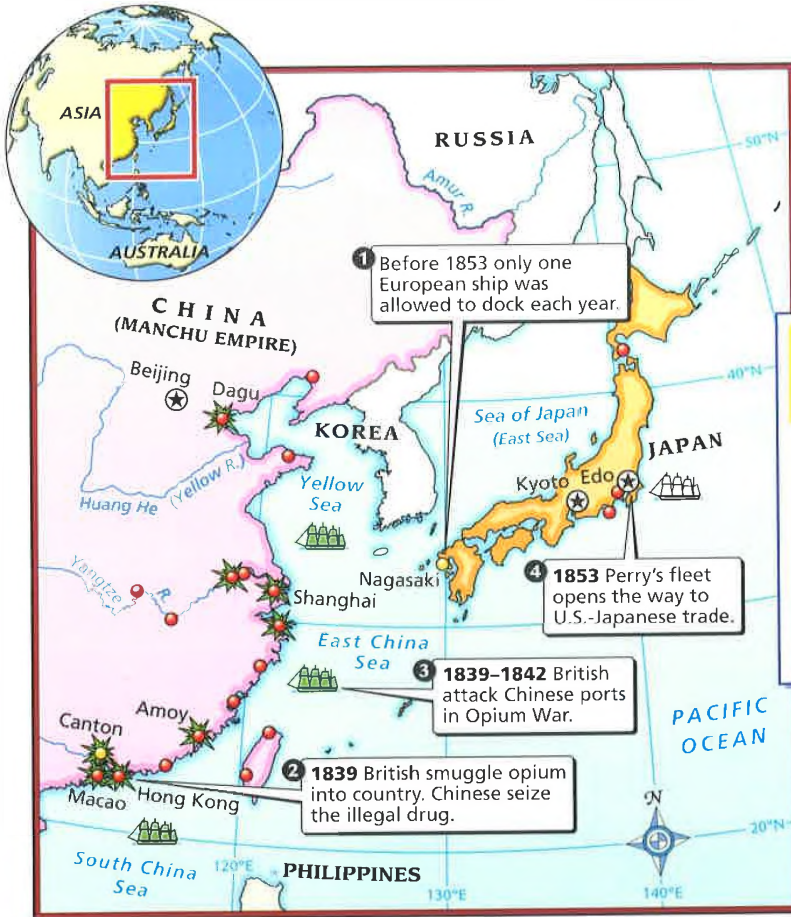
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European and American Territories by 1870

- British
- Dutch
- French
- Portuguese
- Russian
- Spanish
- United States

0 1000 2000 miles
0 1000 2000 kilometers





British attacks and U.S. threats forced China and Japan to sign treaties that gave control of Chinese and Japanese port cities to Europeans and Americans.

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China and Japan Opened to Trade

1839-1860

- British attack
- British fleet
- U.S. fleet
- Port open by 1839
- Port open after 1839

0 400 800 miles
0 400 800 kilometers



The shogun (see page 55) angered many Japanese by signing unfavorable new treaties. Rebel lords (daimyos) secretly trained an army and overthrew him. The lords then restored the emperor to power and worked to eliminate the new treaties.

Emperor Overthrows Shogun Rulers

1860-1868

Allegiance

- To shogun
- To emperor (rebels)
- None
- Shogun capital
- Imperial capital
- Rebel troop movement
- Rebel uprising

0 100 200 miles
0 100 200 kilometers



Imperialism Continues in Asia

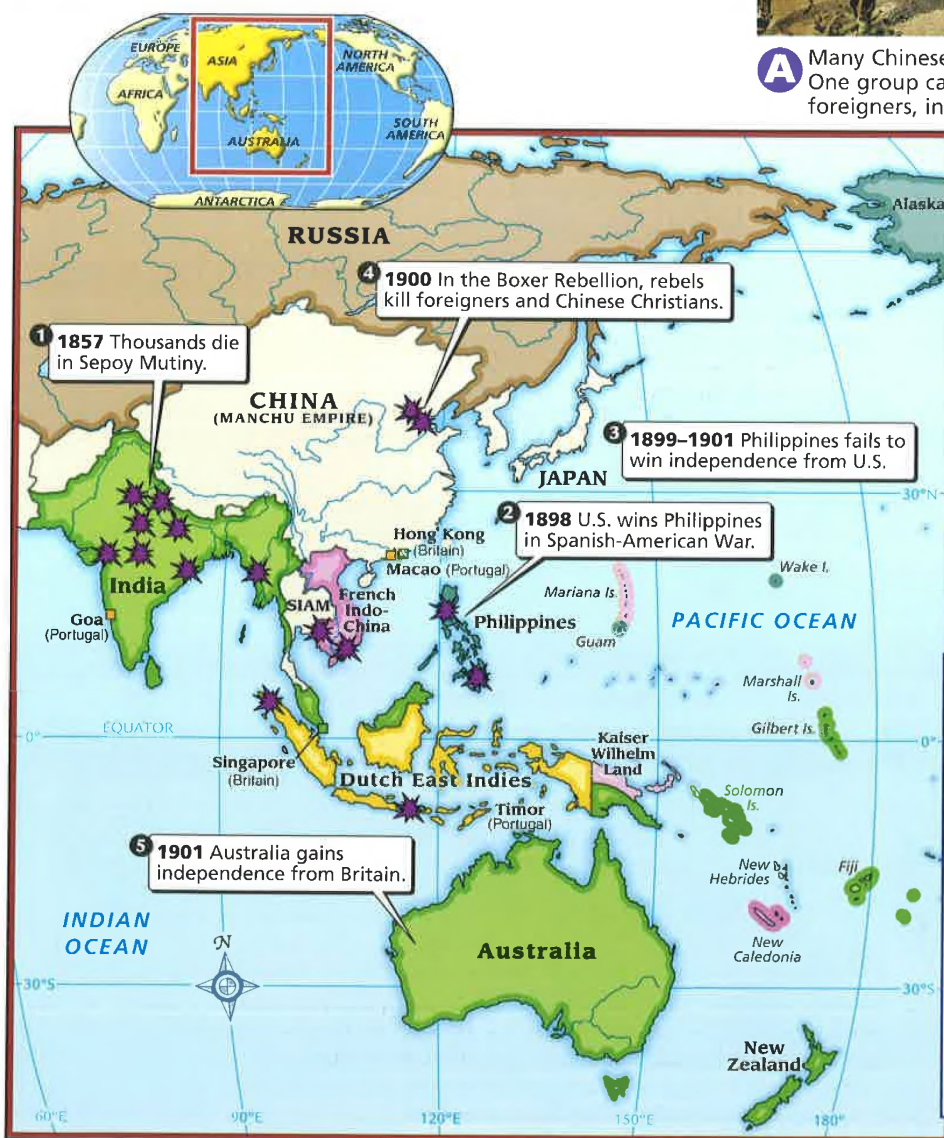
As European countries and the United States expanded their empires in Asia and the Pacific, Asian resistance increased.

- In European and American territories, Asians rebelled against imperialist control without success.
- The Chinese royal family tried to protect ancient traditions. They supported an uprising, the Boxer Rebellion, to force foreigners out. The revolt failed.
- Japan's emperor decided his country needed to change. Japan developed a western army and an economy. Soon Japan, too, became powerful and imperialistic, and it quickly won two wars.



- A** Many Chinese resented foreign interference. One group called "Boxers" killed thousands of foreigners, including the German ambassador.

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- B** Asians fought to protect their lands from foreign rule. Indian soldiers hired by the British, called "Sepoys," rebelled against British rule in 1857. The Sepoys were defeated.

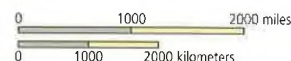
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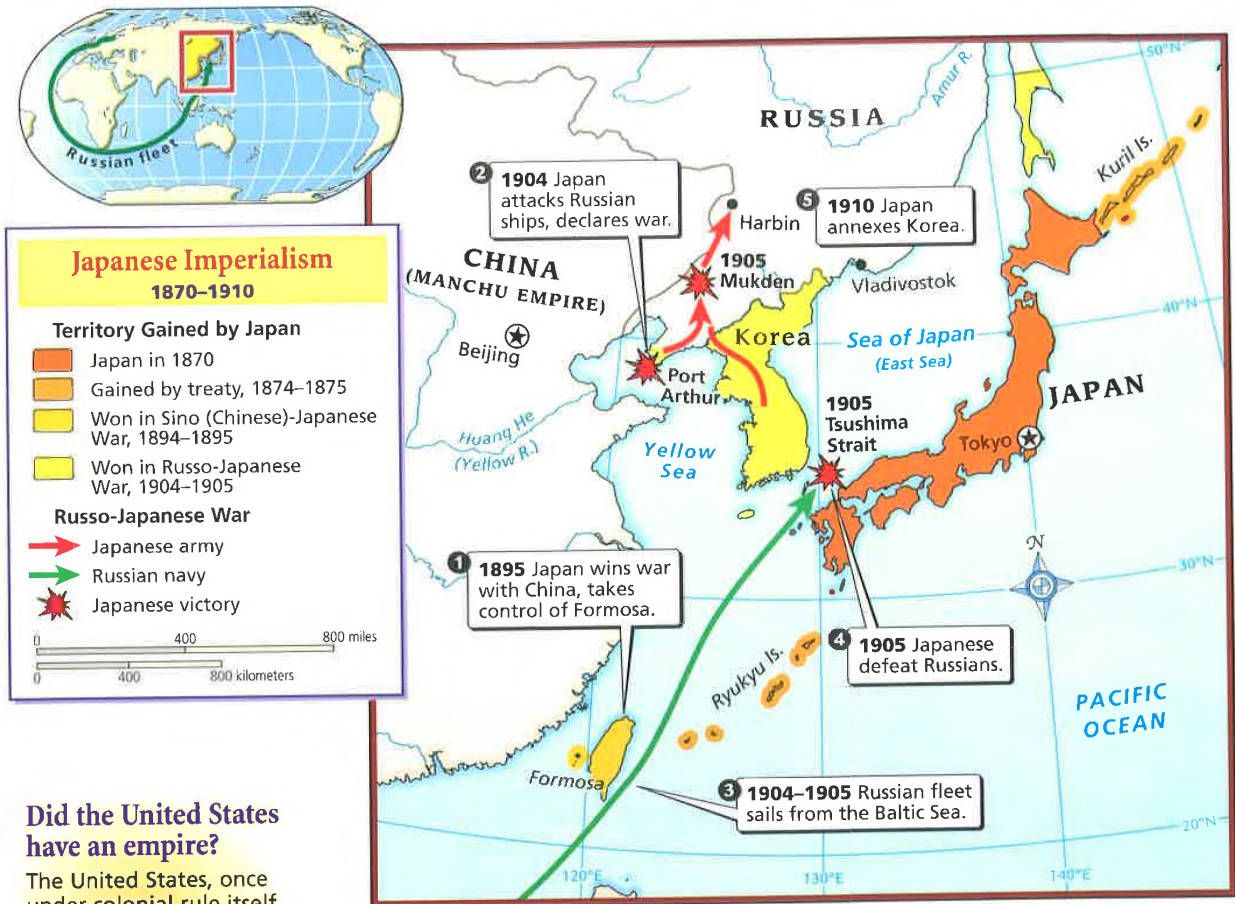
Resisting Imperialism 1857-1901

Territories and Colonies

- British
- Dutch
- French
- German
- Portuguese
- Russian
- United States
- Rebellion

Map shows boundaries of 1900.





Did the United States have an empire?

The United States, once under colonial rule itself, built a colonial empire of its own. In 1898 alone it won or annexed the Philippines, Guam, Wake Island, and, farther east, Hawaii and Puerto Rico.



C With its modern army, Japan began to carve out its own empire in Asia. By 1905 it had defeated China and Russia and gained Formosa and Korea.

Top 10 Cities, 1900

City Locations	Rank/City (Modern Country)	Population
	1 London (United Kingdom)	6,480,000
	2 New York (United States)	4,242,000
	3 Paris (France)	3,330,000
	4 Berlin (Germany)	2,707,000
	5 Chicago (United States)	1,717,000
	6 Vienna (Austria)	1,698,000
	7 Tokyo (Japan)	1,497,000
	8 St. Petersburg (Russia)	1,439,000
	9 Manchester (United Kingdom)	1,435,000
	10 Philadelphia (United States)	1,418,000

D In 1900, the largest cities were in countries that had experienced an industrial revolution (see pages 100-101). Where were most of these countries located? Which Asian country had an industrial revolution?



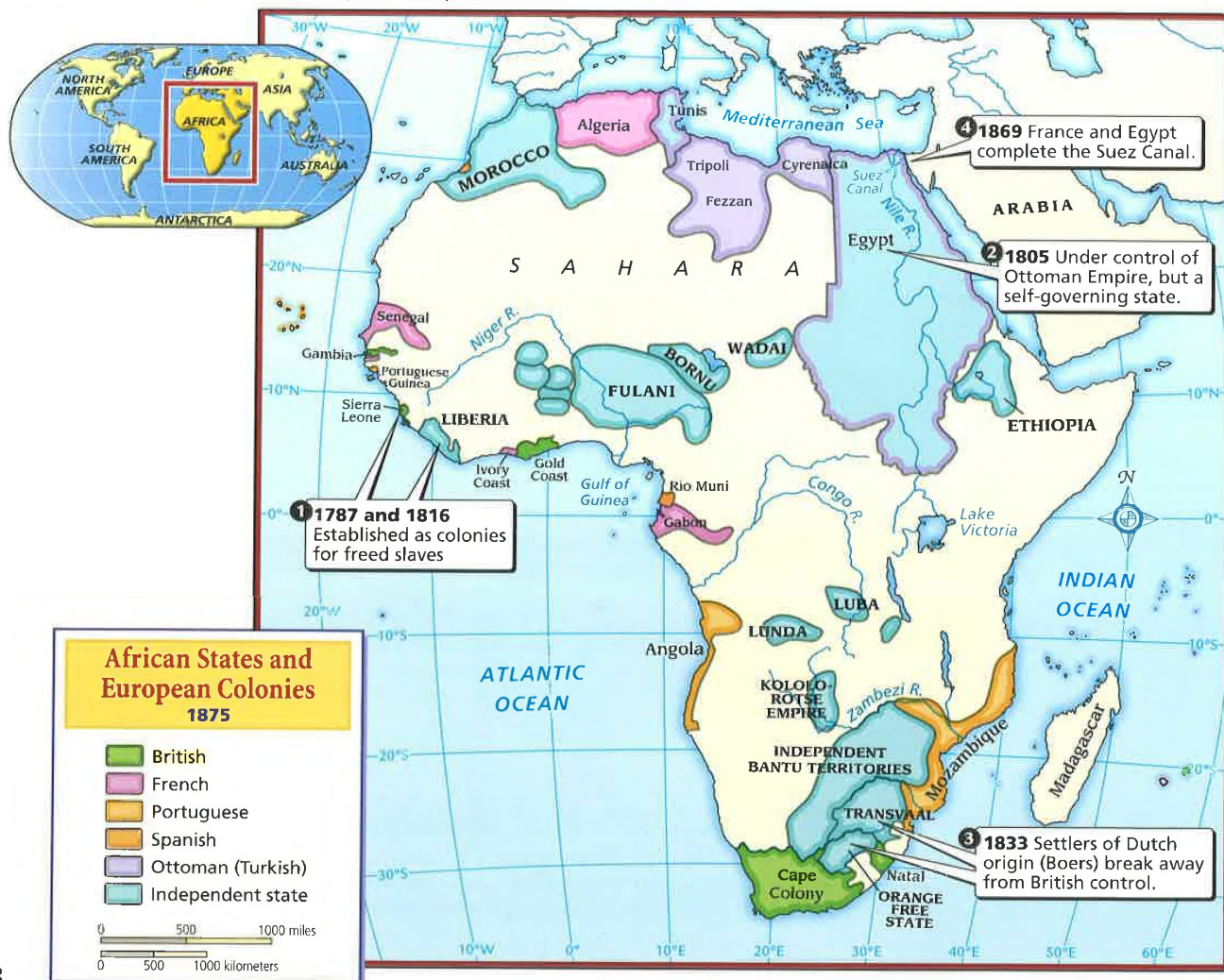
Imperialism in Africa

After the slave trade was abolished, Europeans looked for new sources of wealth in Africa. In less than 50 years, Europeans took over almost all of Africa.

- European countries claimed land in Africa to make a profit from resources, expand territory, and gain power.
- The European competition to claim African land became known as "The Scramble for Africa."
- Africans often tried resisting European imperialism, but only two African states remained independent.

A Until the late 1800s, there were many independent African states and most European colonies in Africa were along the coast. Compare this map with map E.

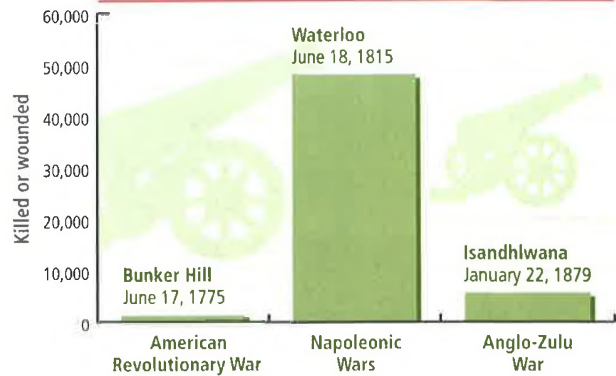
How Big Was Britain's Empire in Africa?





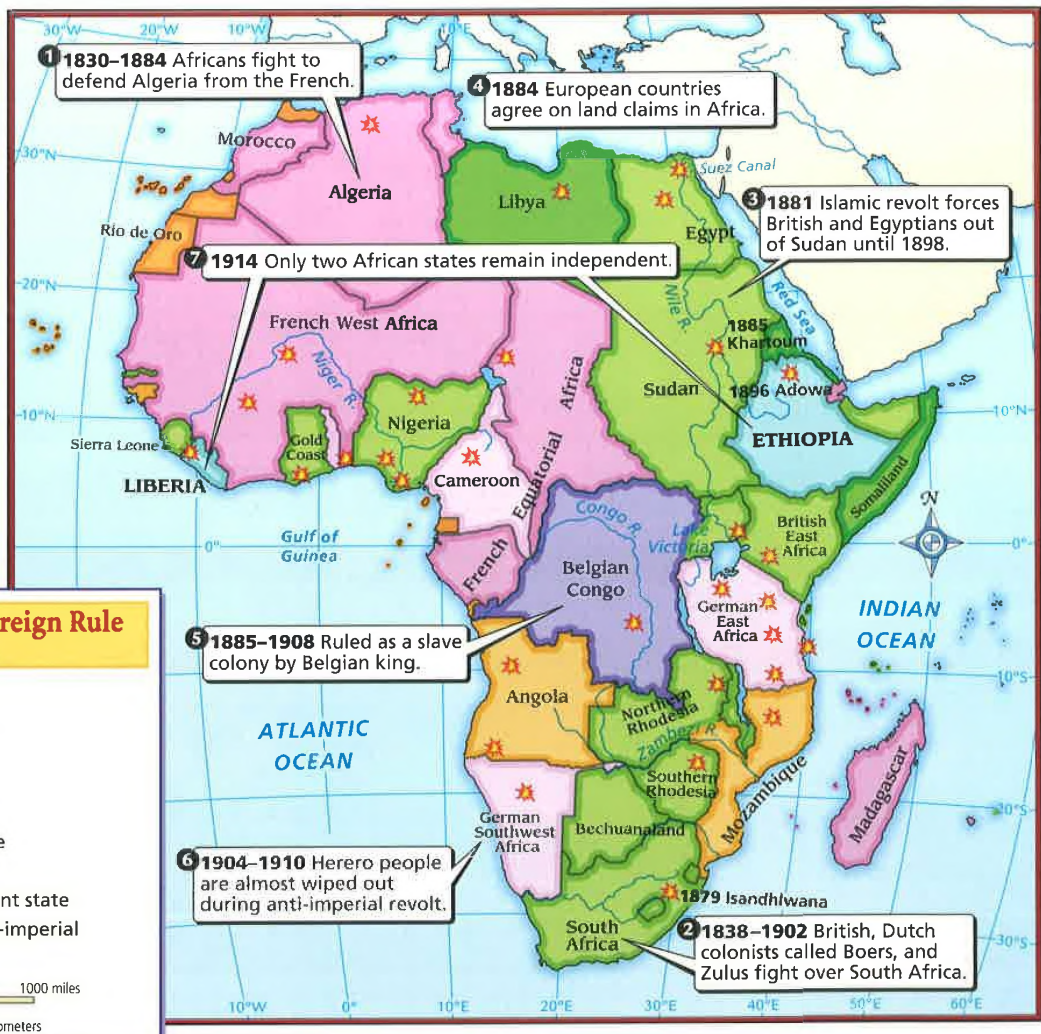
C Rifles and cannon were faster and deadlier than the weapons of Africans. Despite a remarkable early victory, the Zulus, above, were conquered by the British in six months.

WARFARE Battle Casualties



D Revolutionary France organized huge conscripted armies, leading to very high casualties. By contrast small, professional armies fought colonial wars with fewer losses.

E European leaders met in 1884 to peacefully divide claims on African lands. Africans had no say in this agreement. By 1914 European colonies had been set up in nearly every part of Africa.



UNIT 10 Twentieth Century and Beyond

1914 to the Present

1945
UN is formed.
1939–1945
World War II

1947
India is independent.
1948
Israel is founded.

1910

1914–1918
World War I

1920

1917
Russian
Revolution

1930

1922
Mussolini becomes
prime minister of Italy.

1940

1930
Gandhi leads protests
against British in India.

1950

1946–1991
Cold War between
East and West

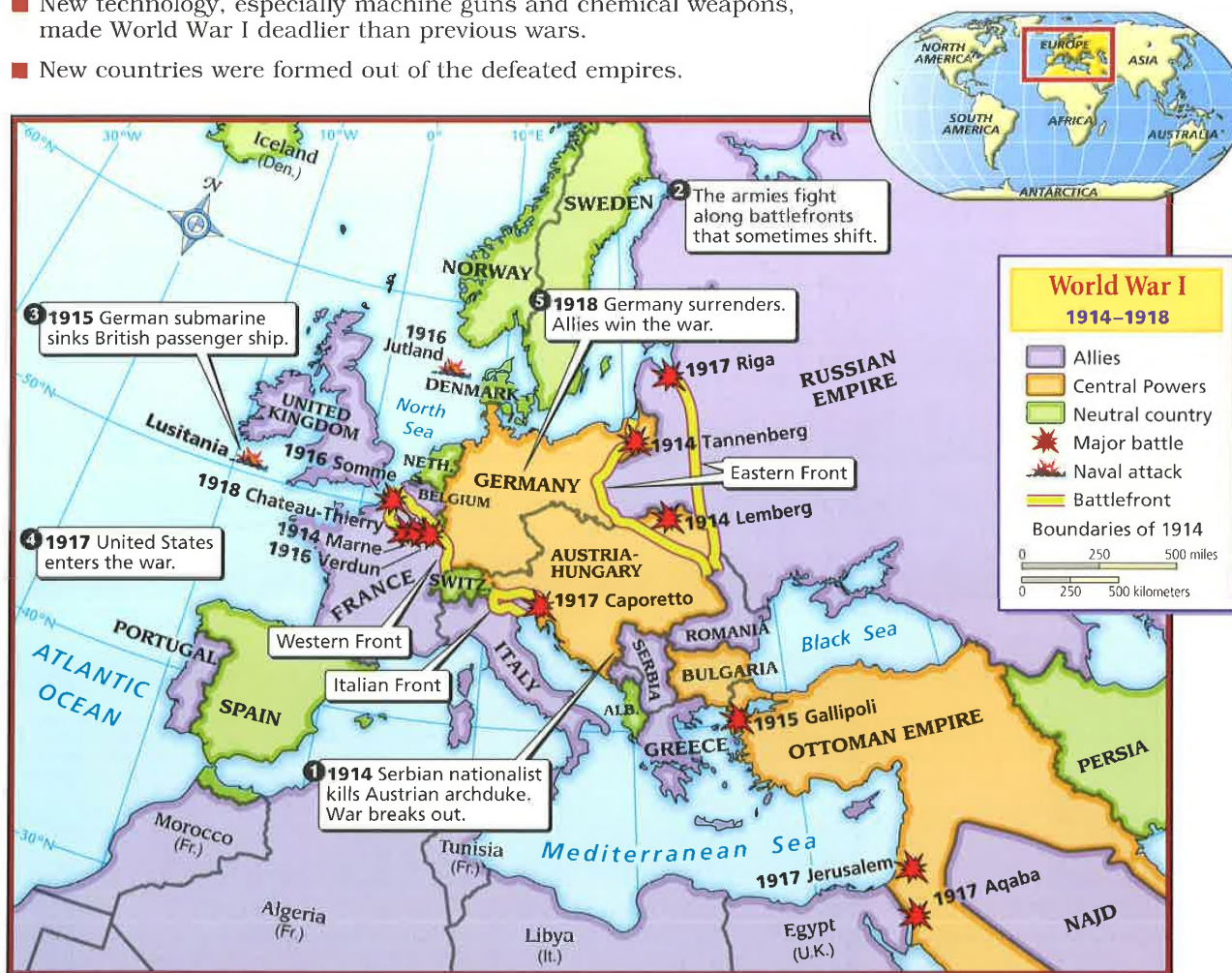
World War I Changes Europe

In 1914 an Austrian archduke was assassinated by a Serbian nationalist. Austria-Hungary declared war on Serbia, and military alliances soon brought most of Europe into the conflict.

- The war was fought between the Central Powers and the Allies. The main Central Powers were Germany, Austria-Hungary, and the Ottoman Empire. The Allies included the United Kingdom, France, Russia, Serbia, and later the United States.
- New technology, especially machine guns and chemical weapons, made World War I deadlier than previous wars.
- New countries were formed out of the defeated empires.

Where was the front?

A **front** is the long battle zone that forms where two armies meet. The bloodiest fighting in World War I took place on the Western Front. There both sides fought from elaborate defensive trenches.



A Fighting along the Western Front, the most important battleground, was deadlocked. For over three years, the defensive strength of the trenches prevented the armies on both sides from gaining ground.

1960–1980
Independence comes to dozens of former colonies.

1969
Apollo 11 lands on moon.

1980
Solidarity Union begins challenging communist rule in Poland.

1991
Persian Gulf War

2001
Terrorists attack World Trade Center and Pentagon.

2003
War in Iraq begins.

2005
Warmest year in a century

1960 1970 1980 1990 2000 2010

1961
Berlin Wall is built.

1965–1973
Vietnam War involves U.S. forces.

1975
Vietnam War ends.

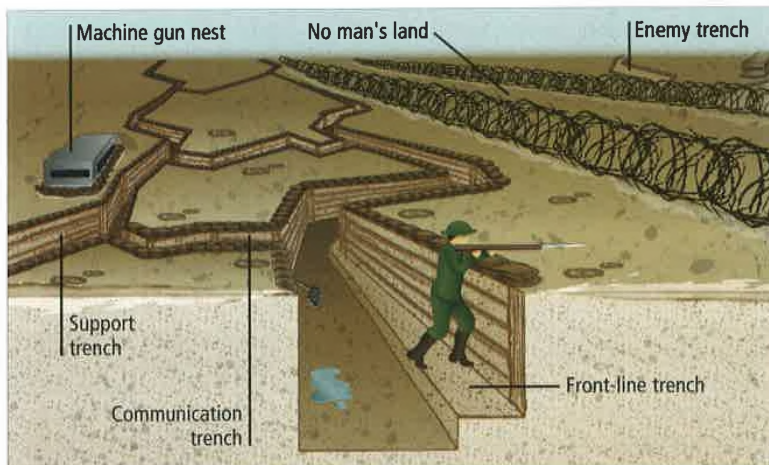
1979
Smallpox is eradicated.

1991
Soviet Union collapses.

2011
South Sudan declares its independence.



B Both sides used poison gases that burned eyes, skin, and lungs, and killed thousands of troops. After the war, most countries agreed to ban chemical warfare.

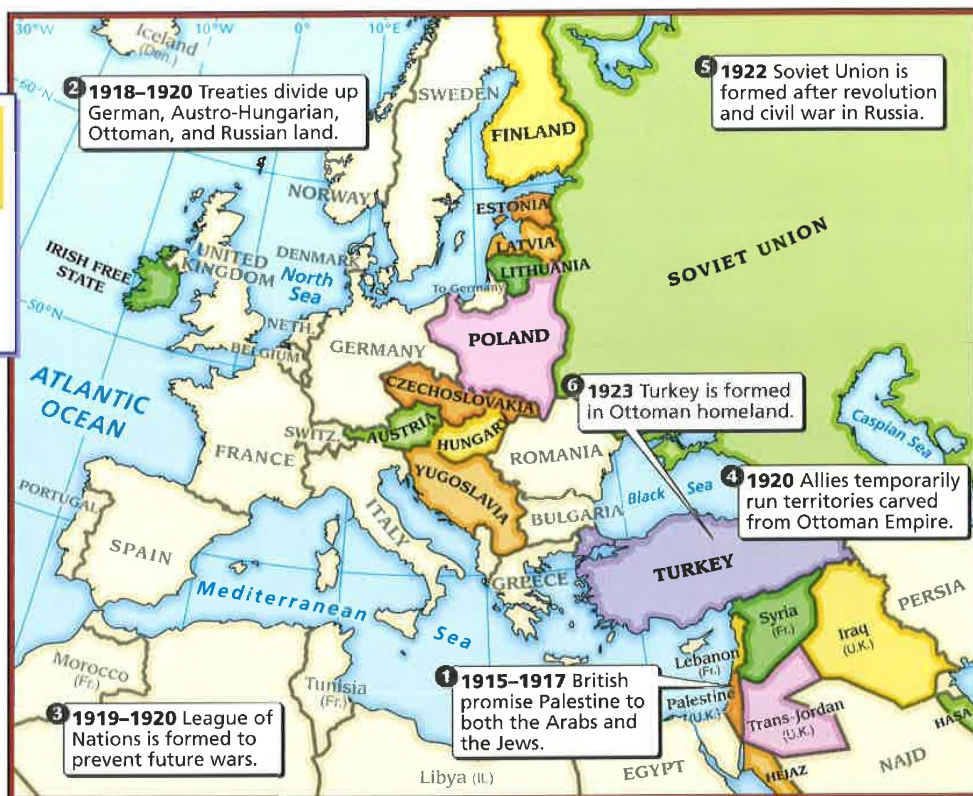


C Soldiers often lived for months in muddy, rat-infested trenches. Artillery, poison gas, and disease killed tens of thousands. Behind the front-line trenches shown here was a vast network of trenches that provided supplies and re-enforcements.

New Countries and Territories 1918–1923

POLAND New country
Syria (Fr.) New territory run by Allies
Boundaries of 1923

D After the war, boundaries were changed and new countries were carved from the defeated Central Powers—and also from Russia, which had been one of the Allies. Compare the countries on this map with the countries on map A.



Rise of Dictatorships

World War I left many Europeans poor and jobless. Money was often worthless. People were unhappy and looking for new leadership.

- In 1917 angry Russian soldiers, workers, and peasants overthrew the czar. Civil war followed.
- Communists won the war. Lenin took control and changed Russia into the Soviet Union.
- In the 1920s and 1930s, over a dozen other dictators won control of countries throughout Europe.
- Using brute force, dictators such as Mussolini, Stalin, and Hitler eliminated opposition within their countries.



B Lenin was the leader of the Bolshevik (or Communist) Party. His army and secret police crushed all opponents in Russia. This poster of him announces, "Lenin lived, Lenin lives, Lenin will live forever."

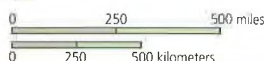
Russian Revolution and Civil War 1917-1922

Areas of Control, 1918

- Bolsheviks (Reds)
- Bolshevik-controlled city
- Anti-Bolsheviks (Whites)

Advances of Armies

- White Army, 1918-1919
- Red Army, 1919-1921
- Major battle



A The Bolsheviks (communists) also were called Reds. Their opponents, the anti-Bolsheviks, were called Whites. Reds and Whites battled for control of Russia.





GOVERNMENT

Communists and Fascists

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Communism		Fascism	
<i>Workers of the world unite; you have nothing to lose but your chains.</i> —Karl Marx		<i>All within the state, nothing outside the state, nothing against the state.</i> —Benito Mussolini	
• Owned by the government	Founding Beliefs	• Privately owned under strict government control	
• One-party rule	Land and Factories	• One-party rule	
• Virtually none	Political System	• Repression of select minority groups	
• No freedom of religion	Freedoms	• Freedom of religion for most	

D Communist and fascist governments relied on secret police to control their citizens. Radio stations and newspapers, run or controlled by the government, presented only communist or fascist views.



E In 1937 Mussolini (with his arm raised) and Hitler reviewed German troops in Munich. The visit convinced the two powerful fascist leaders to form an alliance.

World War II Engulfs the World

World War II was the most devastating war in history. It was fought between two groups of countries—the Axis and the Allies.

- Before the war, the Axis nations extended their territories by seizing nearby countries. Japan went into China, Italy into Albania, and Germany into Austria. Other nations joined forces as the Allies and tried to stop them.
- Early in the war, the Axis powers defeated every country they attacked. By 1940 only the United Kingdom was left to oppose Germany in Western Europe.
- In 1941 Germany attacked the Soviet Union, and Japan attacked the United States, causing these two powerful nations to join the Allies.
- By the time the Allies had defeated the Axis, Japan and much of Europe were in ruins.

WARFARE

Axis vs. Allies

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Axis Powers	Allied Powers
Germany Japan Italy	United Kingdom United States Soviet Union China Australia Canada
Six other nations were allies of the Axis during the war.	There were 50 Allied nations from around the world.

A The Allies had greater resources than the Axis. The United Kingdom used troops and supplies from its colonies. The United States had vast industrial power.

B Unlike the Allies, the Axis was prepared for war and had conquered huge areas by 1942. But the Allies recovered and attacked by land, sea, and air.

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World War II 1939–1945

- Axis control in 1942
- Allied control in 1942
- Neutral power
- Extent of Japanese control
- Allied advance
- Major battle
- Atomic bombing

Map shows boundaries of 1942.



What was the “final solution”?

The Nazis considered Jews and Gypsies (Roma) inferior and evil: a “problem” to be solved. Their so-called “final solution” was to kill them. Six million Jews and two million Gypsies died in the genocide known as the Holocaust.

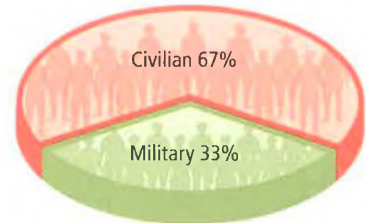
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WARFARE
Lives Lost in World Wars

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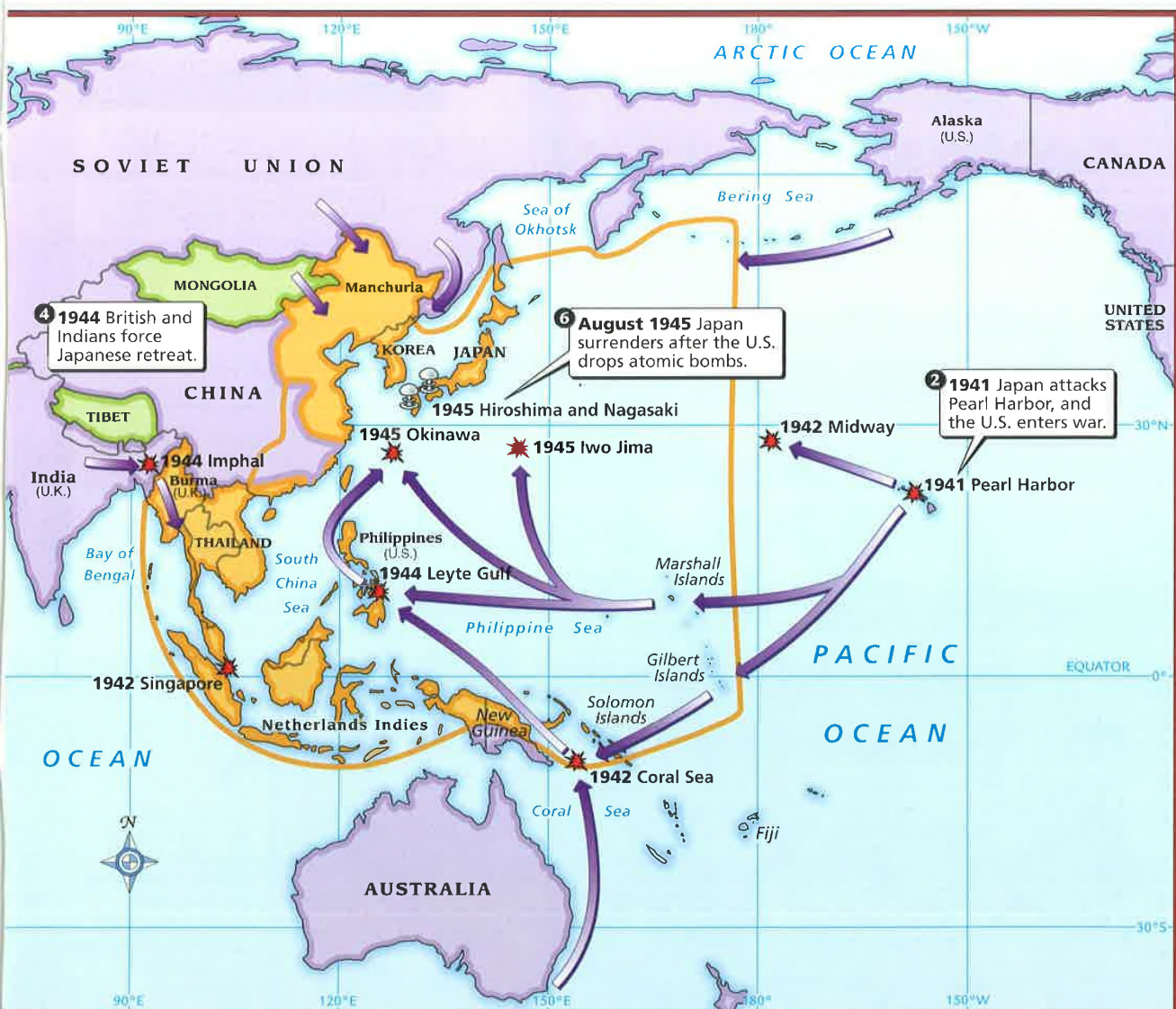
World War I
10 million dead



World War II
51 million dead

C Aircraft kept evolving throughout World War II. Planes were developed to fly faster and farther. Late in the war, jets were introduced. Here an American Avenger bombs a Japanese airstrip in the Pacific in 1944.

D Worldwide, World War II took the lives of more people, mostly civilians, than any other war.



The Cold War Threatens the World

After World War II, the communist and anti-communist nations of the world opposed each other in what came to be called the **Cold War**.

- The two main opponents were the Soviet Union and the United States, the superpowers that had been allies in World War II.
- The Cold War was mainly a political and economic struggle, but sometimes it erupted into regional shooting wars.
- The Cold War ended when the Soviet Union broke up in 1991.



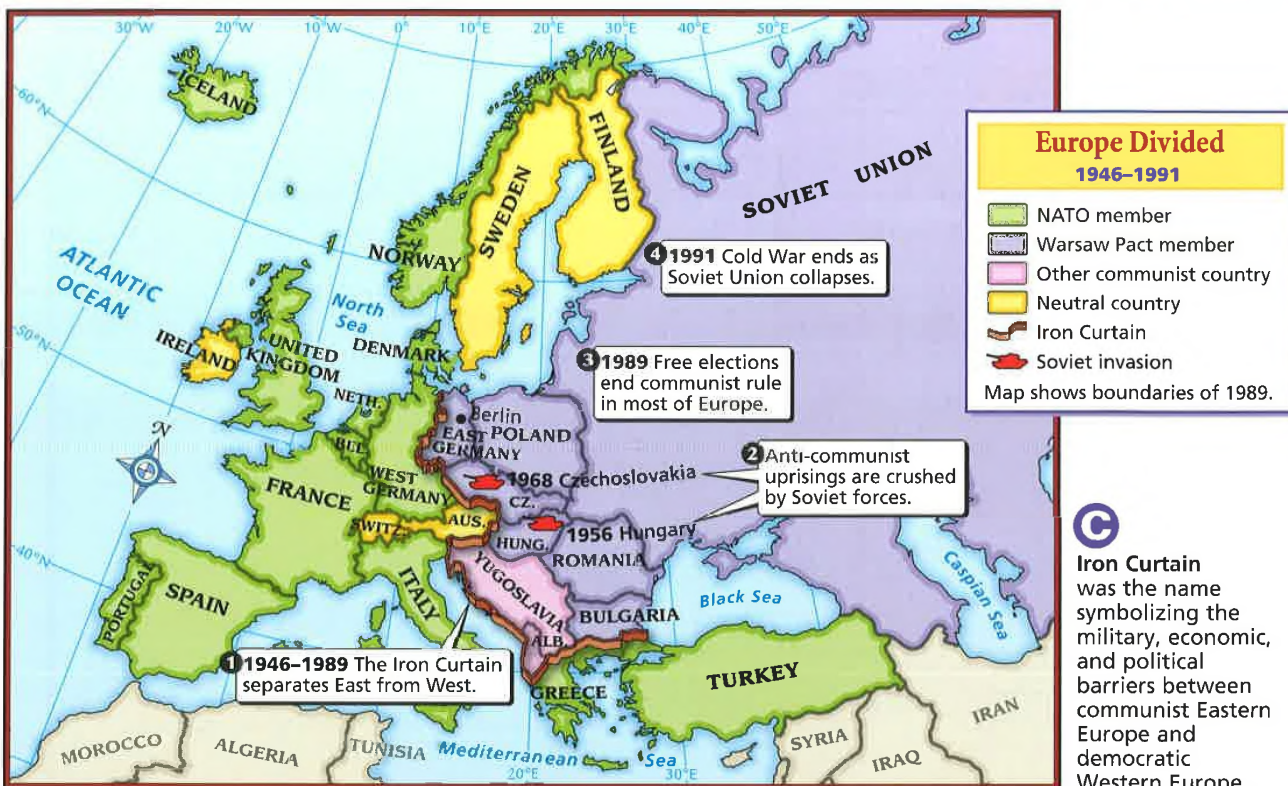
A After World War II, Berlin was divided into sectors. In 1961 it was divided even further. Soviets built a wall to prevent East Germans from escaping to democratic West Berlin. The wall stood until 1989.

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NWHatlas.com



B The United States and the Soviet Union had most of the world's nuclear weapons. Both countries often tested new bombs above ground until they agreed to ban such tests in 1963.

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C Iron Curtain was the name symbolizing the military, economic, and political barriers between communist Eastern Europe and democratic Western Europe.

D

The U.S.-led NATO alliance and the Soviet-led Warsaw Pact had enough nuclear weapons to kill every person on earth. Neither side could attack the other without risking complete destruction from a counterattack.

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Nuclear Standoff

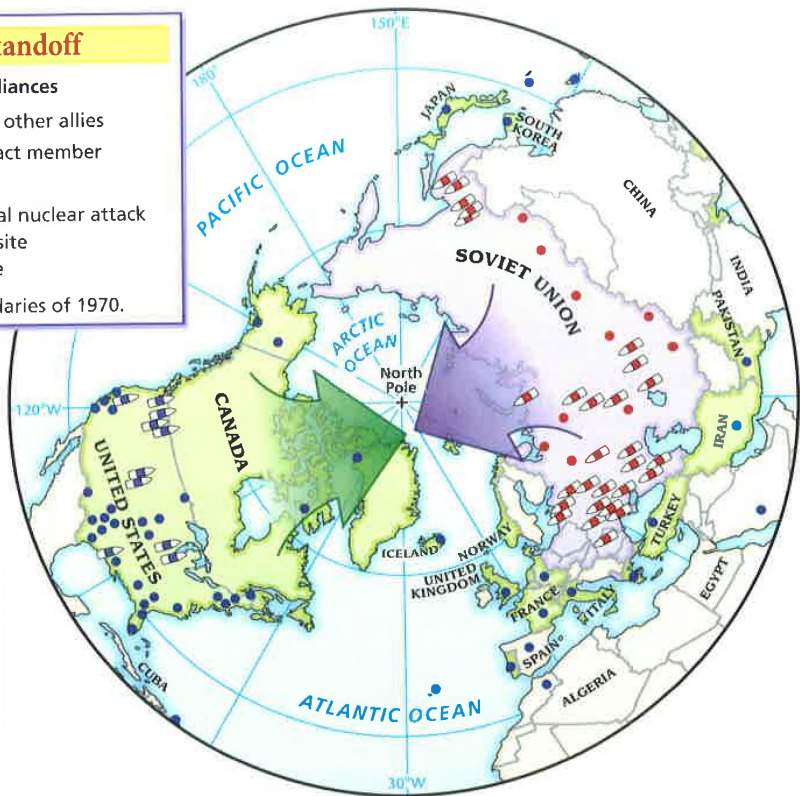
Military Alliances

 NATO and other allies

 Warsaw Pact member

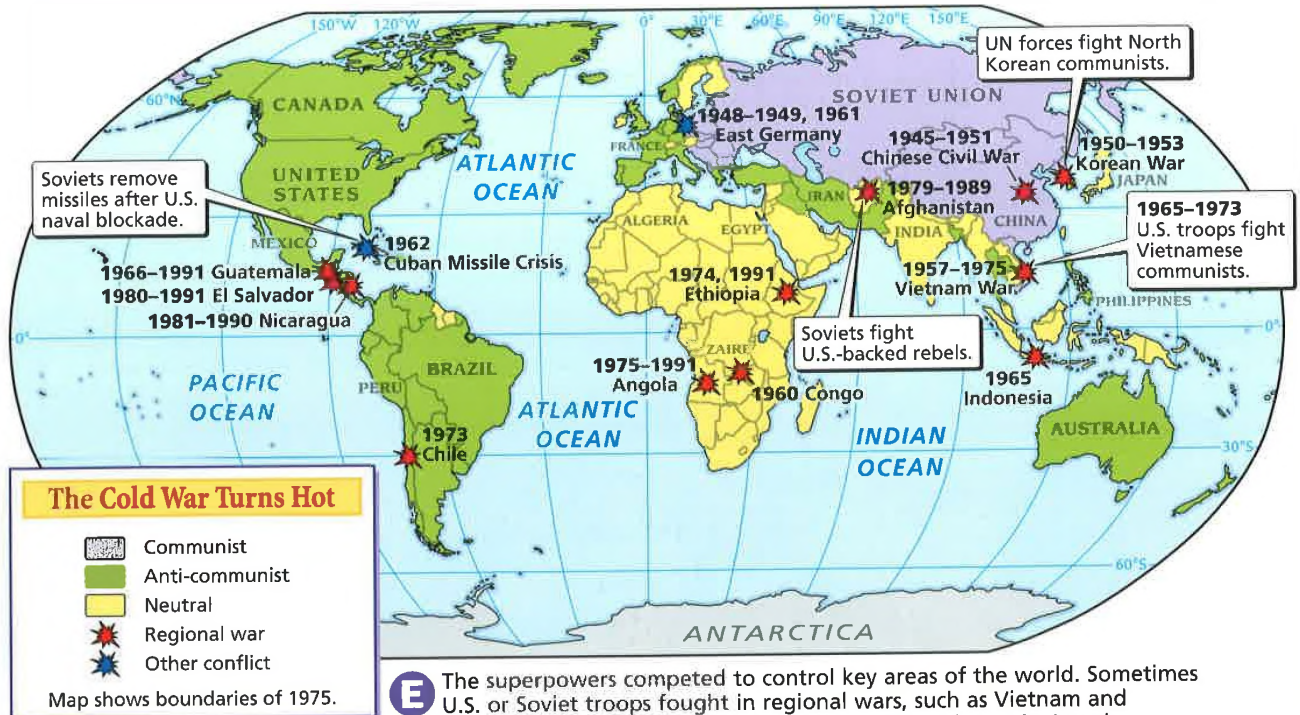
U.S.  Soviet 
  Potential nuclear attack
  Missile site
  Air base

Map shows boundaries of 1970.



No more nukes?

Nuclear non-proliferation means not allowing the spread of nuclear weapons or the technology to create them. Since 1968 about 190 countries have signed the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty. It has helped limit the spread of nuclear weapons.



The Cold War Turns Hot

 Communist
 Anti-communist
 Neutral
 Regional war
 Other conflict

Map shows boundaries of 1975.

E

The superpowers competed to control key areas of the world. Sometimes U.S. or Soviet troops fought in regional wars, such as Vietnam and Afghanistan, or supplied weapons to opposing sides, as in Angola.

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Communist Conflicts in Asia

Communists and anti-communists within countries also opposed each other. In no part of the world was this more common than in Asia.

- When the Chinese emperor lost power, China collapsed into chaos and civil war. After World War II, internal fighting resumed. Communists gained control in 1949.
- The following year, tensions between communist North Korea and anti-communist South Korea escalated into war.
- War between communist North Vietnam and anti-communist South Vietnam dragged on from 1957 to 1975.
- Today China, North Korea, and Vietnam are still communist.

War without end?

A peace treaty was never signed ending the Korean War. Years later North Korea is still communist, anti-communist U.S. troops are still in South Korea, and tensions still exist. For example, in 2010, North Korea sank a South Korean warship.



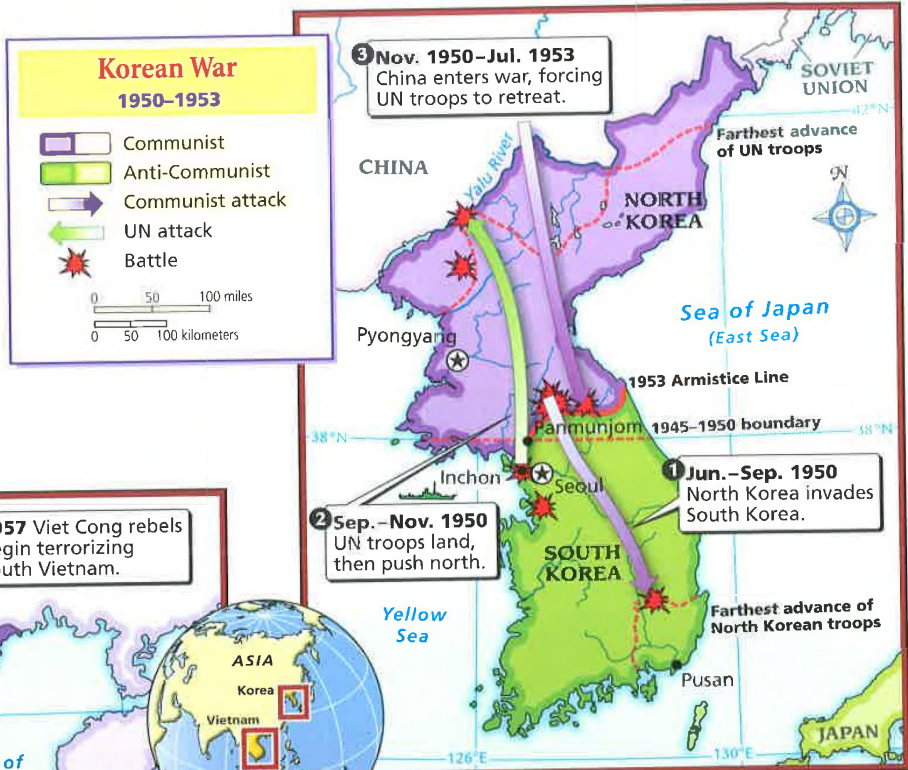
B Crowds welcomed communist troops into Peking (Beijing) in 1949, as nationalists evacuated the city. Troops carried portraits of their leaders, including Mao Zedong (center) who became Chairman of the People's Republic of China.



A After World War II, communists forced nationalists onto the island of Taiwan. Compare the areas under communist control by 1946 and by 1950.

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C After World War II, Korea was divided. In 1950 the communist north invaded the south. U.S., UN, and Chinese troops rushed in to help. Compare the boundaries before and after three brutal years of fighting.



D When Vietnam gained its independence, it divided into North and South Vietnam. U.S. troops fought for 16 long years to keep the communist north from taking over the south.



WARFARE Battle Casualties



E High casualties at the Battle of the Somme were largely due to new technology facing old fighting strategies. As military tactics adapted to the new technologies, casualties dropped.

I ndependence Sweeps the World

After World War II, European colonies in Africa, Asia, and the Caribbean began seeking independence. Most succeeded within the next 35 years. In the 1990s, after the fall of communism, a second wave of independence swept Asia and Europe.

- The war weakened the economies of the European colonial powers. They could no longer afford to run their overseas empires.
- The colonies felt they could manage their own resources to improve the lives of their citizens. But independence brought unexpected problems, including poverty and civil war.

A Mohandas Gandhi led the independence movement in India. In 1930 he led the Salt March to protest a British tax on salt. This march was an act of nonviolent civil disobedience.

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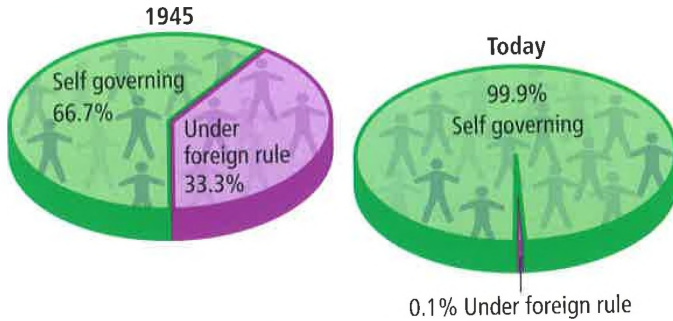


B Different regions gained independence at different times. It was common for many countries in the same region to gain independence within a few years of each other. Which regions gained independence in which decades?

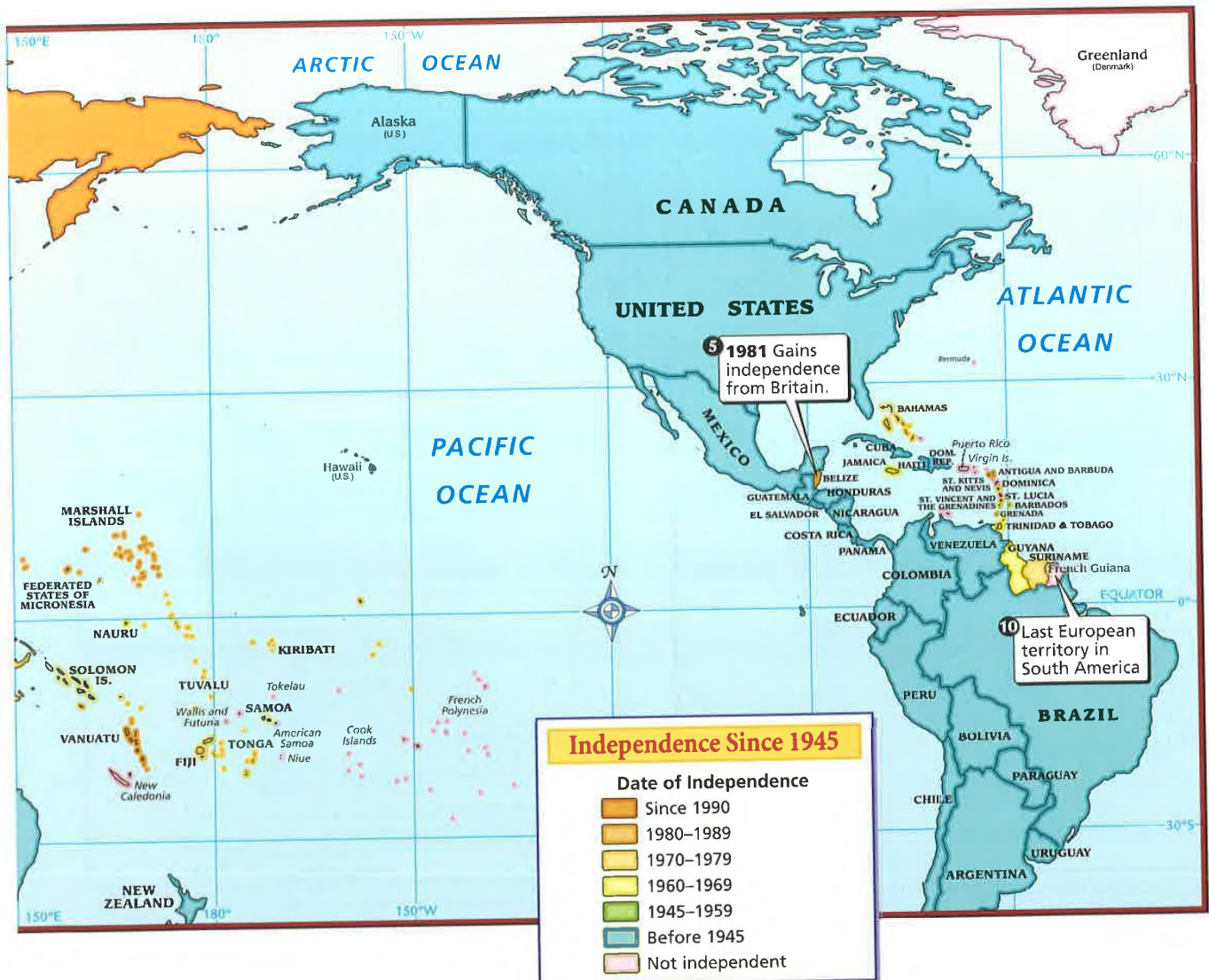
POPULATION

People Under Foreign Rule

C The United Nations encouraged decolonization. After World War II, the United Kingdom, France, Germany, Spain, Portugal, and the United States began granting independence to their colonies in Africa, Asia, and the Caribbean.



D Eritreans celebrate their independence from Ethiopia after 30 years of war.



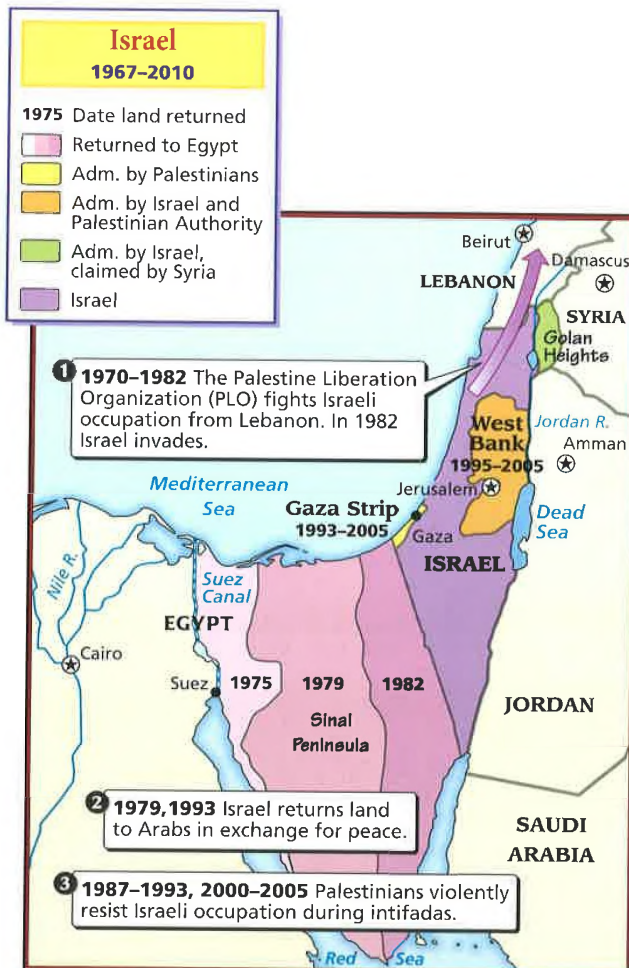
Conflicts in the Middle East

Since the fall of the Ottoman Empire in 1918, the Middle East has seen almost continuous conflict.

- In 1948 the United Nations divided Palestine into Arab and Jewish sectors. The Jews called their sector Israel. Palestinians resented giving up their land.
- Israel has been the site of at least four wars and numerous uprisings and terrorist attacks since its creation.
- In 1990 Iraq sought to control the oil-rich Persian Gulf. First it attacked and conquered Kuwait. A United Nations coalition forced Iraq out of Kuwait.
- Islamic fundamentalist movements seeking to enact religious law have been growing in the Middle East and Islamic countries around the world.

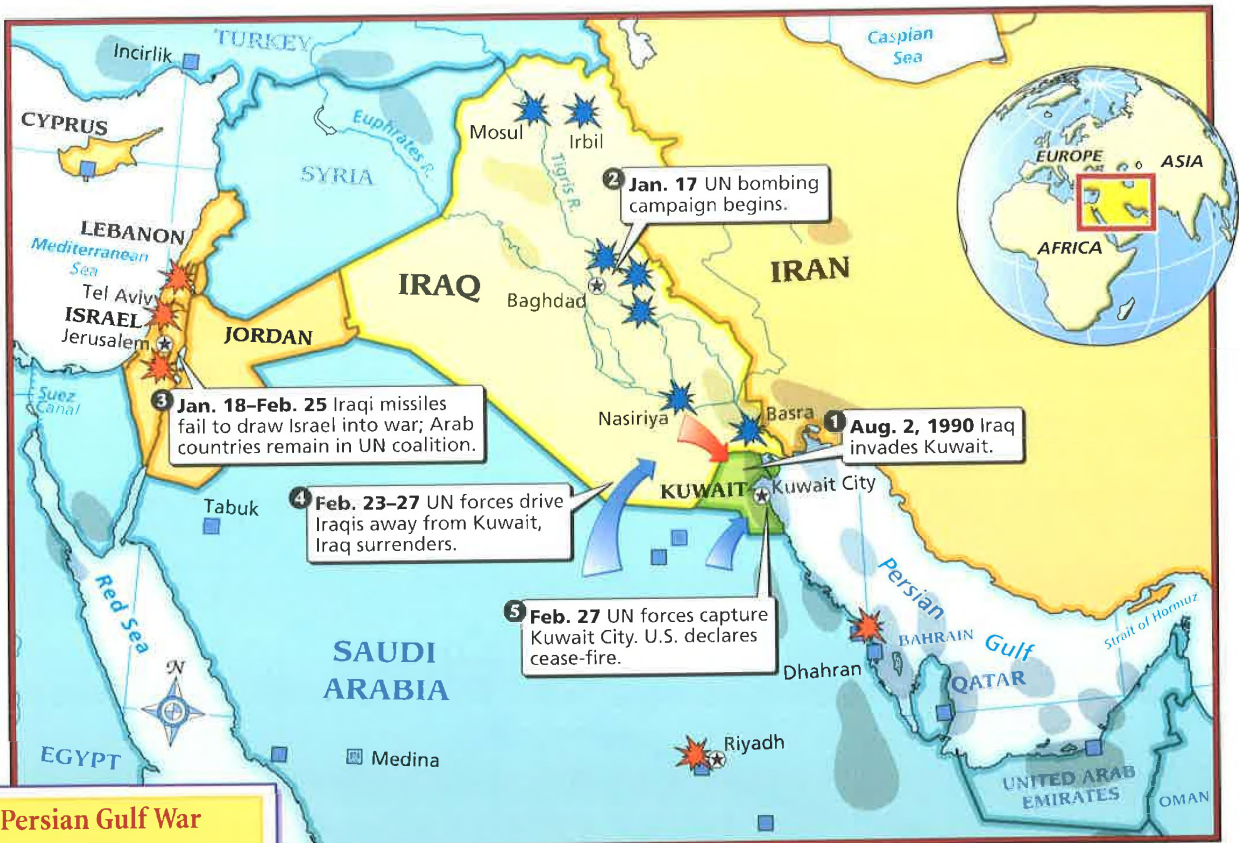


A In 1948–1949 more than 700,000 Palestinians fled Israel and set up refugee camps in neighboring countries. Many Palestinians have lived in refugee camps their entire lives. This camp in Lebanon was rebuilt after heavy fighting.



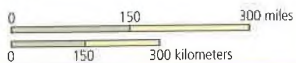
B Neighboring countries refused to accept Israel. Israel defeated each Arab attack and gained more land.

C Israel has gradually returned most of the land gained in the Six-Day War to Egypt and the Palestinians. However, no agreement has been reached on final boundaries.



Persian Gulf War 1991

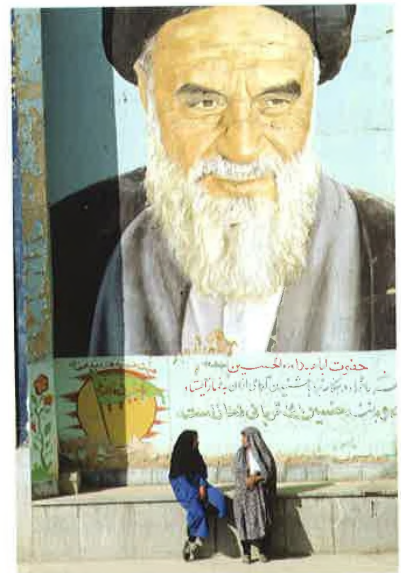
- Kuwait
- Iraq
- UN coalition country
- Neutral country
- UN base
- Iraqi invasion
- UN ground assault
- Iraqi missile strike
- UN bomb or missile strike
- Major oil field



D Iraq invaded Kuwait in 1990 in an attempt to control the tiny country's oil fields. The United Nations responded with an intense five-week-long air and ground assault.



E Ayatollah Khomeini (in the large mural) overthrew the Shah (king) of Iran in 1979 and became the first Islamic fundamentalist ruler. He put a series of Islamic laws into effect, including forbidding Western music and requiring women to wear a veil.



Middle of what?

In the 1800s European geographers used *Near East*, *Middle East*, and *Far East* to describe regions east of Western Europe. The Middle East is the region around the eastern Mediterranean Sea and the Persian Gulf.

R

ecent International Challenges

Today the world faces serious challenges, many of which can only be solved through global cooperation.

- Even after the Cold War, many regions are trapped in violence and war.
- Terrorists use violence against innocent people in hopes of forcing governments to change and eliminating foreign influence in their homelands.
- At the same time, nations are coming together to improve trade, health, nutrition, the environment, and international safety.

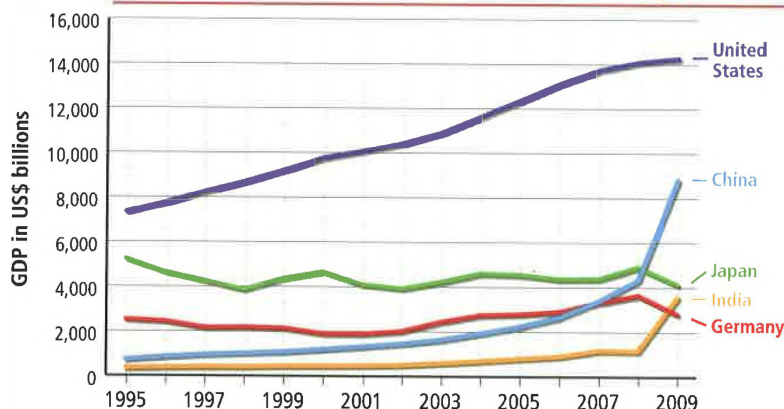


- A** Global warming has been attributed to an increase in greenhouse gases, such as carbon dioxide. If the trend continues, much of the polar ice caps will melt, significantly raising sea levels.



ECONOMICS

World's Largest Economies



Where was it made?

Today it's not always easy to say. A car might be designed in Japan, made of U.S. steel, and assembled in Mexico with parts from all over the world. We now have a global economy.

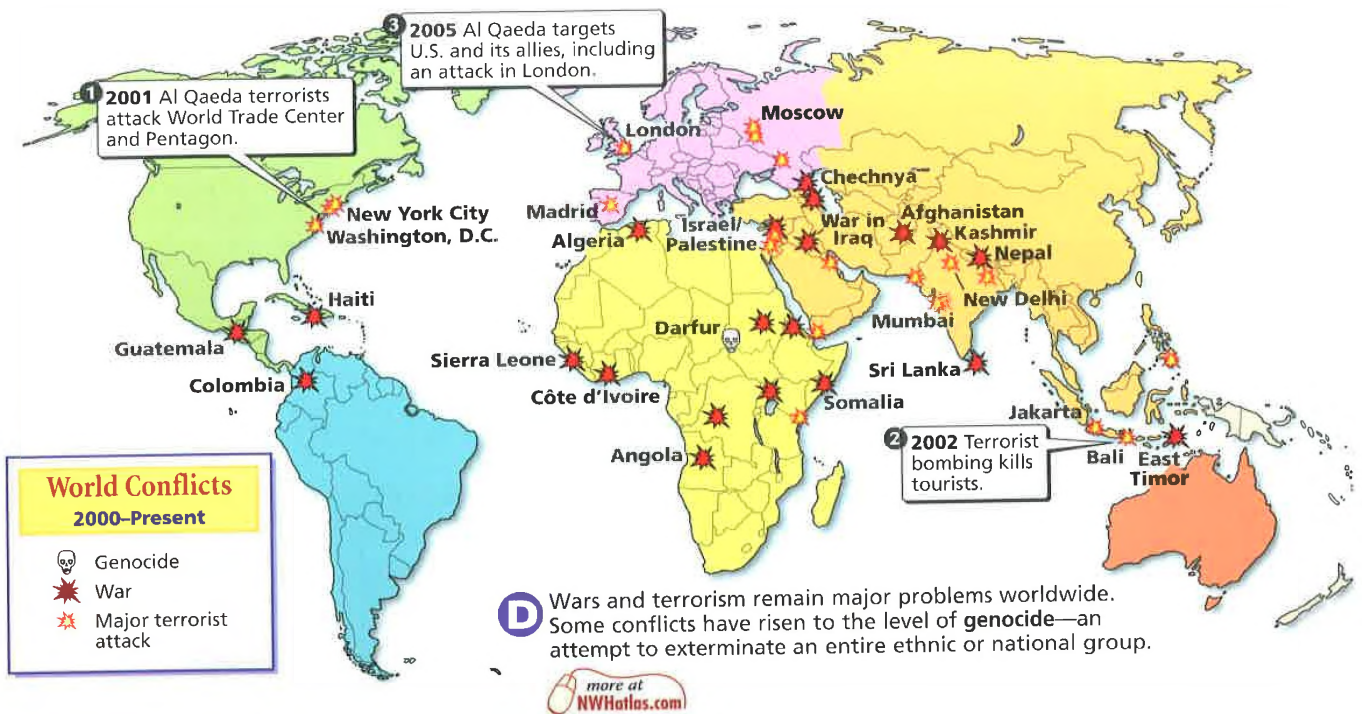
- B** This graph measures Gross Domestic Product (GDP), the value of the goods and services produced in a country in a year. The United Kingdom, Russia, France, Brazil, and Italy also have large economies.

Top 10 Cities, 2010



- C** Urban populations in many countries have skyrocketed in the last 50 years. Compare this map and chart with the Top 10 Cities in 1900 on page 107. How many cities are still on the list?

City Locations	Rank/City (Modern Country)	Population
	1 Tokyo (Japan)	36,669,000
	2 Delhi (India)	22,157,000
	3 Sao Paulo (Brazil)	20,262,000
	4 Mumbai (India)	20,041,000
	5 Mexico City (Mexico)	19,460,000
	6 New York (United States)	19,425,000
	7 Shanghai (China)	16,575,000
	8 Kolkata (India)	15,552,000
	9 Dhaka (Bangladesh)	14,648,000
	10 Karachi (Pakistan)	13,125,000



E Vaccines can now control and prevent many diseases that once killed millions. This doctor is giving tetanus and diphtheria vaccines to victims of the 2010 earthquake in Haiti.

SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY

Innovations, 1970–2010

1970 Fiber optics	1973 Cellular phone	1976 Video cassette recorder	1981 Space shuttle	1984 CD-ROM	1986 First use of DNA evidence	1991 World Wide Web	1998 Portable MP3 player	1999 Wireless fidelity	2008 Retail DNA testing
1970	1975	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	
1971 Word processor Microprocessors in calculators	1977 Mass-produced personal computer MRI scanner	1983 Scientists isolate HIV	1992 First text message sent	1996 DVD Dolly the sheep cloned	2005 Streaming video	2010 Tablet computer			

F This has been called the Information Age. Imagine living in 1970 without any of these innovations. How would your life have been different?



Countries of the World Today

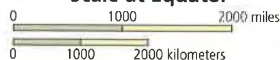
City Symbols and Sizes

⊙	National capital
•	Other city
London	Over 5,000,000 people
Toronto	1,000,000 to 5,000,000
Miami	Under 1,000,000

Other Symbols

	Continental boundary
	International boundary

Scale at Equator









Timetables of World History

	Middle East and Africa	East and South Asia	Europe and Russia	Americas and Oceania
9000 B.C. (B.C.E.)–4000 B.C. (B.C.E.)	9000 B.C. Farming develops in the Fertile Crescent. 8000 B.C. First cities are built—Jericho and Catal Huyuk. 6000 B.C. Farming develops along the Nile River. 5000 B.C. Irrigation is used in Egypt and Mesopotamia.	6000 B.C. Farming develops along the Huang He, Indus, and Yangtze Rivers. 5000 B.C. Yangshao culture emerges in China.	5000 B.C. Farming spreads across Europe. 4500 B.C. Plow is used in southeastern Europe.	9000 B.C. People inhabit the southern tip of South America. 5000 B.C. Farming develops in Middle America and the Andes Mountains.
4000 B.C. (B.C.E.)–2000 B.C. (B.C.E.)	4000 B.C. Saharan herders move to West Africa. 3500 B.C. First bronze tools are made in Sumer. 3100 B.C. Egypt is unified. 3000 B.C. Sumerians begin using cuneiform symbols. 2900 B.C. Phoenicians become first sea-going civilization. 2650 B.C. Egyptians build first pyramid. 2350 B.C. Akkadians create world's first empire.	3000 B.C. Longshan culture emerges in China. 2500 B.C. First planned cities built in Indus Valley—Harappa and Mohenjo-Daro.	3000 B.C. Minoan civilization emerges in Crete.	3000 B.C. Corn (maize) is first cultivated in Middle America.
2000 B.C. (B.C.E.)–1000 B.C. (B.C.E.)	1800 B.C. Hammurabi of Babylon issues his law code. 1570 B.C. New Kingdom of Egypt begins. 1504 B.C. Egypt defeats Kush. 1500 B.C. Iron begins to be used in Anatolia. 1200 B.C. Hebrews start kingdom in Canaan. 1070 B.C. Libyan invasion ends the New Kingdom.	1766 B.C. The Shang start China's first dynasty. 1600 B.C. Chinese begin using pictographs. 1500 B.C. Aryan invasion ends Indus Valley civilization. Hinduism begins to spread through India. 1122 B.C. Shang dynasty is overthrown by the Zhou.	1600 B.C. Mycenaean civilization emerges in Greece. 1450 B.C. Mycenaens conquer the Minoans. 1200 B.C. Sea Peoples invade Greece. Mycenaean civilization collapses.	2000 B.C. People begin to colonize distant islands in the Pacific. 1200 B.C. Olmec farmers build permanent settlements. Maya civilization emerges.
1000 B.C. (B.C.E.)–500 B.C. (B.C.E.)	900 B.C. Phoenician ships reach the Atlantic Ocean. 724 B.C. Kush conquers Egypt. 664 B.C. Assyrians conquer Egypt. 612 B.C. Babylonians conquer Assyria. 586 B.C. Hebrews are exiled to Babylon. 539 B.C. Persia conquers Babylon.	1000 B.C. Hindus write down the world's oldest scriptures. 551 B.C. Confucius is born. 528 B.C. Siddhartha Gautama founds Buddhism.	750 B.C. Greek city-states begin colonizing the Mediterranean. Phoenician alphabet is introduced to Greece. 509 B.C. Rome becomes a republic. 508 B.C. Athens becomes a democracy.	700 B.C. Adena culture builds ceremonial mounds in North America.

	Middle East and Africa	East and South Asia	Europe and Russia	Americas and Oceania
500 B.C. (B.C.E.)–1 B.C. (B.C.E.)	500 B.C. Bantu migrations begin in Africa.	500 B.C. Hindu kingdoms exist throughout India.	480 B.C. Persian invasion of Greece is defeated. 431 B.C. Peloponnesian War begins between Athens and Sparta. 399 B.C. Plato writes down the teachings of Socrates. 336 B.C. Alexander the Great becomes king of Greece and Macedonia.	400 B.C. Maya begin building pyramids.
	331 B.C. Alexander the Great conquers the Persian Empire.	326 B.C. Alexander the Great reaches India. 321 B.C. Mauryan Empire begins in India. 260 B.C. Mauryan emperor Asoka becomes Buddhist. 221 B.C. China's first emperor takes control. 220 B.C. Construction begins on Great Wall of China. 206 B.C. Han dynasty expands Chinese empire.	264 B.C. Rome controls all of Italy.	
	264 B.C. Punic Wars begin between Carthage and Rome.	150 B.C. Silk Road links China and Europe through trade.	146 B.C. Rome conquers Greece. 27 B.C. Rome becomes an empire.	
	146 B.C. Rome destroys Carthage. 30 B.C. Rome conquers Egypt. 4 B.C. Jesus Christ is born.			
A.D. (C.E.) 1–A.D. (C.E.) 500	29 Jesus Christ is crucified. 45 Paul begins to spread Christianity. 70 Jews flee Roman rule in Judea.	220 Han dynasty ends, Chinese empire declines. 320 Gupta dynasty begins in northern India.	100 Rome is the world's largest city. 117 Roman Empire reaches its greatest extent. 303 Rome begins harsh persecution of Christians. 392 Christianity becomes official religion of Roman Empire. 395 Roman Empire divides into eastern and western regions. 476 Western Roman Empire falls to barbarians.	1 Earliest settlers arrive in Hawaii. 300 Maya begin to record events on stone slabs.
	330 Axum adopts Christianity. 350 Kush falls to Axum.			
A.D. (C.E.) 500–A.D. (C.E.) 1000	622 Muhammad's journey to Medina begins spread of Islam. 639 Muslim armies invade North Africa. 700 Ghana is first empire in West Africa.	500 Gupta Empire collapses after Hun invasion. 552 Buddhism reaches Japan. 751 Chinese expansion is halted by Muslim armies. 800 Khmer kingdoms emerge in Southeast Asia.	500 Constantinople is the world's largest city. 540 Plague weakens the Byzantine Empire. 711 Moors conquer Spain. 789 Vikings raid England for first time. 800 Charlemagne is crowned Emperor of the West. 843 Charlemagne's empire breaks up. 936 Otto I of Germany begins the Holy Roman Empire.	700 Anasazi begin building pueblos. 900 Maya Empire declines after crop failures. First people arrive on Easter Island.
	900 Baghdad is the world's largest city.			

	Middle East and Africa	East and South Asia	Europe and Russia	Americas and Oceania
A.D. (C.E.) 1000–A.D. (C.E.) 1500	1098 First Crusade takes Jerusalem from Muslims. 1169 Saladin conquers Egypt. 1200 Swahili culture emerges in East Africa. 1240 Sundiata founds the Mali Empire. 1270 Last Crusade ends. 1291 Last Crusader state falls to Muslims. 1335 Songhai Empire rises in West Africa. 1444 Atlantic slave trade begins. 1453 Ottomans conquer the Byzantine Empire.	1001 Chinese perfect gunpowder. 1100 Angkor Wat is built. 1127 Manchurian invasion pushes Chinese south. 1185 Shoguns take power in Japan. 1200 Hangchow is the world's largest city. 1279 Mongols conquer China. 1368 Ming dynasty starts in China. 1398 Timur invades India. 1433 Chinese government ends Zheng He's voyages. 1498 Portuguese reach India. 1500 Beijing is the world's largest city.	1066 Normans conquer England. 1095 Pope calls for crusades to Holy Land. 1215 Magna Carta gives rights to free Englishmen. 1346 Bubonic plague spreads from Asia to Europe. 1450 Gutenberg perfects the printing press. 1492 Muslim rule in Spain ends.	1000 Vikings settle in Newfoundland. 1200 Pueblo civilization builds cliff dwellings. Maori settle in New Zealand. 1325 Aztec people settle at Tenochtitlan. 1438 Inca begin to expand their empire in the Andes. 1492 Christopher Columbus reaches the Americas. 1500 Portugal claims Brazil.
A.D. (C.E.) 1500–A.D. (C.E.) 1700	1505 Portuguese start East African colonies. 1574 Ottomans complete North African expansion. 1591 Songhai is destroyed. 1652 Dutch settle at Cape Town, South Africa.	1526 Babur begins the Mughal Empire in India. 1565 Spain claims the Philippines. 1602 English and Dutch start trade colonies in India. 1644 Manchus end the Ming dynasty, begin ruling China. 1650 Dutch control most European trade in Asia. 1674 Maratha Kingdom established in India.	1503 Leonardo paints the <i>Mona Lisa</i>. 1517 Luther starts the Protestant Reformation. 1543 Copernicus proposes a sun-centered universe. 1585 Russians build their first settlement in Siberia. 1618 Thirty Years' War begins. 1651 Hobbes publishes <i>Leviathan</i>. 1683 Ottoman Empire is defeated at Vienna. 1698 First steam engine invented.	1521 Spain conquers the Aztec. 1532 Spain conquers the Inca. 1535 New Spain extends from Mexico to Chile. 1606 Europeans first encounter Australia. 1607 Jamestown is settled by the English.
A.D. (C.E.) 1700–A.D. (C.E.) 1850	1798 Napoleon leads French invasion of Egypt. 1815 Zulu kingdom is founded. 1838 Dutch (Boers) defeat the Zulus.	1707 Mughal Empire reaches its height. 1800 Beijing's population is over 1,000,000. 1803 British take control of Mughal Empire. 1818 British take control of Maratha Kingdom. 1839 Opium War begins between Britain and China.	1769 Improved steam engine speeds the Industrial Revolution. 1789 French Revolution begins. 1796 World's first vaccine is developed to fight smallpox. 1804 Napoleon crowns himself emperor. 1815 Napoleon is defeated at Waterloo. 1848 Revolutions sweep across Europe.	1750 Europeans claim most of the Americas. 1775 American Revolution begins. 1787 U.S. Constitution is written. 1788 Britain sends convicts to Australia 1810 Revolutions against Spain begin in Latin America.

	Middle East and Africa	East and South Asia	Europe and Russia	Americas and Oceania
A.D. (C.E.) 1850–A.D. (C.E.) 1900	1869 Suez Canal links Red Sea and Mediterranean Sea. 1884 Seven European nations agree to divide up Africa.	1853 Perry's fleet opens way to U.S.-Japanese trade. 1857 Indian troops mutiny against British commanders. 1867 Japanese emperor regains power from the shogun. 1895 Japan wins Sino-Japanese War.	1850 Over 50 percent of the British live in cities. 1861 Italy is unified. 1870 Industrial Revolution spreads across Europe. 1885 Daimler and Benz build first gasoline-powered car.	1833 Slaves in British colonies are emancipated. 1861 American Civil War begins. 1863 Lincoln frees most slaves in the U.S. 1867 Canada gains its independence from Britain. U.S. buys Alaska. 1879 Edison invents the electric light bulb. 1888 Brazil frees the last slaves in the Americas. 1898 U.S. annexes Hawaii.
A.D. (C.E.) 1900–A.D. (C.E.) 1950	1914 European colonies make up most of Africa. 1920 Ottoman Empire is divided into several countries. 1936 Ethiopia is conquered by Italy. 1948 State of Israel is created.	1900 Chinese attack foreigners in the Boxer Rebellion. 1904 Japan wins Russo-Japanese War. 1910 Japan annexes Korea. Last Manchu emperor is deposed in China. 1930 Gandhi begins non-violent protests against British in India. 1931 Japan invades Manchuria. 1945 U.S. drops atomic bombs on Japan, ending World War II. 1947 India gains independence. 1949 Communists take control of mainland China.	1900 London is the world's largest city. 1914 World War I begins. 1917 Russian Revolution overthrows the czar. 1919 New nations are created after end of World War I. 1933 Adolf Hitler becomes chancellor of Germany. 1939 World War II begins. 1945 Allies defeat Germany. 1946 Cold War begins.	1901 Australia gains its independence from Britain. 1910 Mexican Revolution begins. 1914 Panama Canal connects Atlantic and Pacific Oceans. 1917 U.S. enters World War I. 1929 Worldwide depression begins. 1941 Japan attacks Pearl Harbor. U.S. enters World War II. 1945 UN is formed.
A.D. (C.E.) 1950–Present	1960 Eighteen African nations gain independence. 1967 Israel takes control of the West Bank, Gaza, Sinai, and the Golan Heights. 1969 Most of Africa is independent. 1977 Last known outbreak of smallpox ends. 1979 Iranian Revolution establishes an Islamic fundamentalist government. 1991 UN coalition forces Iraq out of Kuwait. 2003 U.S. leads invasion of Iraq.	1950 U.S. troops enter Korean War. 1954 Vietnam gains independence from France. 1975 Vietnam War ends with communist victory. 1997 China regains control of Hong Kong. 2008 China becomes the world's second largest economy. 2010 Tokyo is the world's largest city.	1957 Soviet Union launches Sputnik, the first satellite. 1961 Soviet Union sends first man into space. Berlin wall is built. 1980 Solidarity Union challenges Communist rule in Poland. 1991 Soviet Union collapses and Cold War ends. World Wide Web is organized. 2001 European Union introduces a single currency.	1959 Castro leads communist revolution in Cuba. 1962 Cuban Missile Crisis nearly leads to war. 1969 U.S. lands first men on the moon. 1977 First mass-produced personal computers are sold. 1981 Belize gains independence from Britain. 2001 Terrorists attack New York City and Washington, D.C.



barbarian



civil disobedience



Cold War

agriculture Practice of raising plants and animals for food and other products. Farming.

Arab Ethnic and culture group that originated in the Middle East and has spread to North Africa.

aristocracy Small ruling class that inherits its powers; may control the land and military in its country. Also called *nobility*.

astrolabe Device that calculates latitude based on the sun and stars. Important for navigation at sea.

Bantu Large family of ethnic and language groups that extends from West Africa to South Africa.

barbarian A word used by one group to describe another group thought to be less advanced. Often refers to people who invaded the Roman Empire.

bourgeoisie Social class based on money and education. Middle-class professionals and business owners and their families.

bronze Mixture of copper and tin; main metal used for tools and weapons in Europe and Asia until iron replaced it.

Buddhism Religion from India that includes the belief that happiness is found by eliminating all desires. Founded by Siddhartha Gautama, who was known as *Buddha* or the "Enlightened One."

caliphate Islamic country where the ruler is considered the political successor of Muhammad. Caliphates existed between 632 and 1250.

capital City where a country's government is located.

caravan Group of overland traders and the animals carrying their goods.

casualties People killed, wounded, missing, or taken prisoner in a battle or war.

Christianity Religion that arose in Israel during Roman times and includes belief in Jesus Christ as the Son of God.

church 1. Organization of Christians with shared beliefs, such as the Roman Catholic Church or the Lutheran Church. 2. Group of Christians who worship together. 3. Building where they worship.

citizen Person allowed to vote and participate in government in a democracy.

city Very large settlement of people. Unlike some of those in villages, people in cities do not farm.

city-state Independent city and its surrounding farms. Has its own rulers and is not part of any other country.

civil disobedience Acts to promote political change by peacefully disobeying unjust laws. First used on a large scale by Gandhi in British India after World War I.

civil war War between different groups or regions within a country, usually for control of the country.

civilization Society that has writing, cities, agriculture, artisans, and public monuments.

clergy People whose work directly serves a religion, especially Christianity. Includes cardinals, bishops, priests, nuns, monks, ministers, and pastors.

Cold War Armed rivalry from 1946 to 1991 between the United States and its allies and the Soviet Union and its allies.

colony Settlement or region usually governed by a distant parent country. Settling the area is called *colonization*.

communism System of government in which the government owns and controls the property and equipment used to produce goods and services.

Confucianism Philosophy from China that includes belief in government by an educated, moral elite. Based on the teachings of Confucius.

conscripted Term used to describe soldiers who are required by law to serve in their country's army. Sometimes called *drafted*.

Counter Reformation Efforts by the Catholic Church to counter or reverse the Protestant Reformation.

country Land with one government.

culture Beliefs, customs, and practices of a group of people.

culture group Ethnic, racial, or religious group.

culture region Where a particular culture is found; usually outlasts the countries established there.

czar One of the monarchs who ruled Russia until the revolution of 1917.

democracy Government by voting citizens, developed in Greece and Rome. Country with democratic government.

desert Dry natural region with little rain and few if any plants.

domestic Term used to describe tame animals or plants cultivated by people.

Dutch People from the Netherlands, a country in Europe.

dynasty Family of rulers, usually powerful for generations.

Eastern Orthodox Church Main branch of Christianity in Eastern Europe and the Middle East, originally the Eastern Christian Church. Often called *Orthodox*.

economy System of making, distributing, and buying goods and services.

emperor Man who rules an empire. A woman who rules an empire is an *empress*.

empire Separate nations or regions under a single ruler or government.

Enlightenment A philosophical movement that believed in examining everything according to reason and science. Inspired the American and French Revolution.

export Something that is sold to another country.

fascism System of government in which most rights are suppressed to support nationalist aims. Includes increasing military power and oppressing minority groups.

feudalism System of government that gives most power to large landowners. Common in Europe from 500 to 1500 and in Japan from 1100 to 1860.

free trade Economic system in which a country's government does not tax or restrict imports and exports.

fundamentalist 1. Term used to describe a religious or political movement that reads its holy book literally and seeks to impose religious law. 2. A person who holds these beliefs.

genocide Deliberate murder or attempted murder of every man, woman, and child from an ethnic or racial group.

globalization Modern process of connecting worldwide communications and trade for the benefit of corporations or of humanity, but not of specific countries.

Gross Domestic Product (GDP) The value of all goods and services produced in a country in one year.

hajj Muslim pilgrimage to Mecca. One of the main duties of all able Muslims.

Hinduism Religion from India based on belief in reincarnation and in spiritual connections between all things.

Holocaust Attempted genocide of Jews and others by Nazi Germany and its allies from 1933 to 1945.

Holy Roman Empire Weak government that ruled Germany and Italy from about 1000 to 1806.

hunting and gathering Way of life using only wild animals and wild plants for food.

imperialism Policy of expanding a country's power by gaining territory, by controlling other countries, or both.

import Something that is bought from another country.

independence State of being free from rule by another country.

Indies European name for the islands and mainland of Southeast Asia, India, and coastal China.

indigenous Coming from a particular area or environment.

Industrial Revolution Social change in the 1700s and 1800s caused by replacing goods made by hand at home with goods made with machinery in factories.

industrialization Process of changing a country's economy from one based on agriculture and manufacturing by hand to one based on factory production.

irrigation Artificially supplying water to land so that crops will grow.

Islam Religion from Arabia that includes belief in one god (*Allah* in Arabic) and the unity of all believers. Based on the life and teachings of Muhammad.

ivory Material from animal tusks, usually elephants.

Jew Believer in Judaism. Originally called *Hebrew*.

Jewish Diaspora Migration of Jews away from Israel to the rest of the Middle East, the Mediterranean lands, and Europe.

Judaism Religion from the Hebrews based on belief in one god and obeying the laws of Moses, especially the Ten Commandments.

kingdom Country ruled by an inherited ruler, often a king or queen.

Kurd Ethnic group in present-day northern Iraq.

manufacturing Making products in large amounts.

mercantilism Economic system in which the government taxes and regulates trade in order to get the maximum amount of money for itself.

merchant Person who makes a living by selling and transporting goods.

Middle East Region including Southwest Asia and Northeast Africa.

migration Mass movement from one region to another.

millet Grain domesticated in Africa and eastern Asia. Most commonly grown today in China, India, and West Africa.

monarchy Country ruled by one person whose position passes on to his or her children.

monastery Isolated religious community of men, called *monks*, dedicated to study and strict discipline. Women called *nuns* live in similar communities called *convents*.

Muslim Believer in Islam.

nationalism Belief that a people with similar language, religion, history, and customs should have their own country.

Nazi Related to the fascist political party that ruled Germany from 1933 to 1945 and that was responsible for World War II and the Holocaust.

noble Member of an aristocracy. Also called an *aristocrat*. Includes dukes, counts, barons, marquises, and lords.

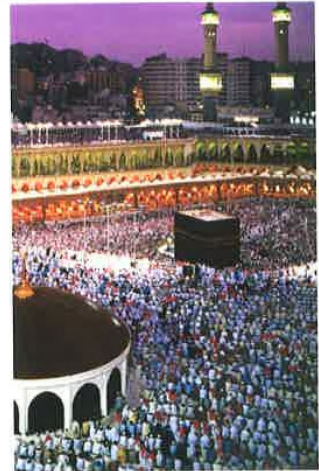
nomad Person who lives by herding animals, moving from place to place in search of food, water, and grazing land.

Ottoman Empire Muslim Turkish empire that ruled much of the Middle East and Balkan Peninsula from 1307 to 1920.

Palestinian Arab whose family came from or lives in present-day Israel, the West Bank, or Gaza.

Palestinian Authority Government of the Palestinians established in 1994 to rule Gaza and the Arab areas of the West Bank.

pastoralism System of herding animals and moving them from place to place in search of grazing land and water. Sometimes called *nomadic herding*.



hajj



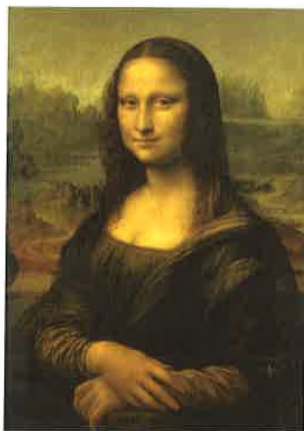
Industrial Revolution



monarchy



pictograph



Renaissance



village

peasant Member of a poor farming or laboring family that has little or no personal property.

persecution Violence and discrimination against a particular group of people.

pictograph Simple picture of an object, used as a symbol in early writing.

pilgrimage Religious journey to an important sacred site.

plague Highly infectious disease, often deadly. Bubonic plague, which struck Europe and Asia in the 1300s, is spread by rats and fleas.

plantain Starchy, domesticated fruit similar to a banana but eaten cooked. Common food in Africa, Latin America, Southeast Asia, and Pacific islands.

plantation Large tract of land where one labor-intensive cash crop is grown. Work on colonial plantations was usually done by slaves.

pope Head of the Roman Catholic Church.

porcelain Type of ceramic, or pottery, originally from China, known for its white color and lightness. Often called *china*.

Protestant churches Non-Catholic groups that grew out of Western Christianity.

Reformation Movement beginning in the 1500s to change Western Christianity; led to the emergence of Protestant Christianity.

refugee Person who has fled his or her home because of war or persecution.

region Large area that is different from the areas around it. Defined by a single feature or several features, either natural or cultural.

Renaissance Intellectual and cultural movement in Europe from 1300 to 1600. The rebirth of cultural progress after the Middle Ages.

republic Country governed by officials elected by citizens and their chosen representatives.

revolution 1. Overthrow of a country's government by its citizens. 2. Other enormous change in government or society.

Roman Catholic Church Largest branch of Christianity, originally the Western Christian Church, led by the pope. Its members can be called *Roman Catholics* or just *Catholics*.

Scientific Revolution Period between 1540 and 1800 when modern ideas of observation and experimentation allowed far more accurate descriptions of the universe than ever before.

Sea Peoples Groups of people of unknown origin who attacked eastern Mediterranean civilizations in the 1200s and 1100s B.C.

Semite Member of a culture group that began as herders in the ancient Middle East and included Assyrians and Babylonians. Modern Semitic groups include Jews and Arabs.

serf Member of a poor farming family required to farm specific land for a feudal landowner. Similar to peasant, but serfs cannot legally leave their farm.

settlement 1. Community, usually small, with permanent residents. 2. The act of establishing homes in a new place.

shogun Military ruler of Japan, a position that lasted from 1192 to 1867.

Silk Road Ancient overland trade route between China and Europe.

slavery Practice of owning people and forcing them to work without pay. A person treated this way is a *slave*.

sorghum Grain from Africa. Grown in Africa and India for humans, and in the United States for animal feed.

sovereign 1. Monarch. 2. Word to describe any person or group that holds final authority in a country.

specialize To concentrate on a specific type of job, while trading with others for all other goods and services.

state 1. Area with its own government, not ruled by outsiders. 2. Part of a country, such as the United States of America, with laws and leaders of its own.

stele Single carved piece of stone standing upright as a monument.

superpower Country with widespread political and military power. The United States or the Soviet Union during the Cold War.

Swahili 1. Civilization that developed in East Africa combining Bantu, Arabic, Persian, and Indian cultures. 2. The language of Swahili civilization.

taro Starchy root from Southeast Asia. Most commonly grown in tropical areas of Africa, Asia, and Pacific islands.

terrorism Use of deliberate attacks on civilians, usually by non-military groups, to cause fear in order to advance a cause.

textiles Woven or knitted cloth. Textiles are made from wool, cotton, silk, or other fibers.

trade Exchanging goods and services for other goods and services or for money.

trench Long, narrow ditch used to protect soldiers in war.

United Nations Organization of countries set up in 1945 to promote peace and improve the standard of living for the world's people. Nearly all countries are members.

vaccine Medicine used to prevent disease that uses a weakened or dead version of the disease-causing germs.

vassal Person who receives land in exchange for military service in feudalism.

verdict Decision in a court of law.

village Settlement, usually small, where most people work on nearby farms.

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